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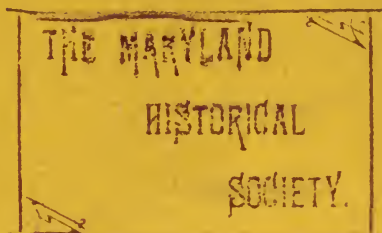


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Proceedings
of The
Pennsylvania Society
Songs of The Revolution
1898-99



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ANNUAL PROCEEDINGS

Pennsylvania Society

of

Sons of the Revolution

1898-99



PHILADELPHIA

1899

EDITED BY
ETHAN ALLEN WEAVER, Secretary
AND
PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY
JULY 4, 1899.

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Object of the Society.



It being evident, from a steady decline of a proper celebration of the National Holidays of the United States of America, that popular concern in the events and men of the War of the Revolution is gradually declining, and that such lack of interest is attributable, not so much to the lapse of time and the rapidly increasing flood of immigration from foreign countries as to the neglect, on the part of descendants of Revolutionary heroes, to perform their duty in keeping before the public mind the memory of the services of their ancestors and of the times in which they lived; therefore, the Society of the Sons of the Revolution has been instituted to perpetuate the memory of the men who, in the military, naval, and civil service of the Colonies and of the Continental Congress, by their acts or counsel, achieved the Independence of the country, and to further the proper celebration of the anniversaries of the birthday of Washington, and of prominent events connected with the War of the Revolution; to collect and secure for preservation the rolls, records, and other documents relating to that period; to inspire the members of the Society with the patriotic spirit of their forefathers; and to promote the feeling of friendship among them.

General Society.

(ORGANIZED AT WASHINGTON, D.C., APRIL 19, 1890.)

OFFICERS, 1899-1902.

General President,

HON. JOHN LEE CARROLL, LL.D.,
Of the Maryland Society.

General Vice-President,

GARRETT DORSETT WALL VROOM,
Of the New Jersey Society.

Second General Vice-President,

HON. POPE BARROW,
Of the Georgia Society.

General Secretary,

JAMES MORTIMER MONTGOMERY,
Of the New York Society.

Assistant General Secretary,

WILLIAM HALL HARRIS,
Of the Maryland Society.

General Treasurer,

RICHARD MCCALL CADWALADER,
Of the Pennsylvania Society.

Assistant General Treasurer,

HENRY CADLE,
Of the Missouri Society.

General Registrar,

FRANCIS ELLINGWOOD ABBOT, PH.D.,
Of the Massachusetts Society.

General Historian,

HENRY WALDRIDGE DUDLEY,
Of the Illinois Society.

General Chaplain,

RT. REV. HENRY BENJAMIN WHIPPLE, D.D., LL.D.,
Bishop of Minnesota,
Of the Minnesota Society.

Pennsylvania Society.

INSTITUTED APRIL 3, 1888.
INCORPORATED SEPTEMBER 29, 1890.

FOUNDERS.

OLIVER CHRISTIAN BOSBYSHELL.
GEORGE HORACE BURGIN.
HERMAN BURGIN.
RICHARD MCCALL CADWALADER.
JAMES EDWARD CARPENTER.
* ROBERT PORTER DECHERT.
WILLIAM CHURCHILL HOUSTON, JR.
JOHN WOOLF JORDAN.
JOSIAH GRANVILLE LEACH.
* ELON DUNBAR LOCKWOOD.
CHARLES MARSHALL.
SAMUEL WHITAKER PENNYPACKER.
JOHN BIDDLE PORTER.
WILLIAM BROOKE RAWLE.
WILLIAM WAYNE.

Board of Managers,

1899-1900.

OFFICERS.

President,

WILLIAM WAYNE.

First Vice-President,

RICHARD MCCALL CADWALADER.

Second Vice-President,

WILLIAM HENRY EGLE, M.D.

Secretary,

ETHAN ALLEN WEAVER.

Treasurer,

CHARLES HENRY JONES.

Registrar,

MAJOR RICHARD STRADER COLLUM, U.S.M.C.

Historian,

JOSIAH GRANVILLE LEACH.

Chaplain,

THE REV. GEORGE WOOLSEY HODGE.

MANAGERS.

JAMES EDWARD CARPENTER.

HON. SAMUEL WHITAKER PENNYPACKER, LL.D.

REV. HORACE EDWIN HAYDEN.

WILLIAM MACPHERSON HORNOR.

THOMAS HEWSON BRADFORD, M.D.

JOHN WOLF JORDAN.

FRANCIS VON ALBADÉ CABEEN.

CAPT. HENRY HOBART BELLAS, U.S.A.

DALLAS CADWALLADER IRISH.

DELEGATES AND ALTERNATE DELEGATES

TO THE

General Society,

1899-1900.

DELEGATES.

JAMES EDWARD CARPENTER.

CHARLES HENRY JONES.

HON. SAMUEL WHITAKER PENNYPACKER, LL.D.

MAJOR RICHARD STRADER COLLUM, U.S.M.C.

FREDERICK PRIME.

ALTERNATES.

JOSIAH GRANVILLE LEACH.

FRANKLIN PLATT.

ALEXANDER KRUMBHAAR.

ALEXANDER WILLIAMS BIDDLE, M.D.

HON. HENRY GURLEY HAY.

Standing Committees.



EX-OFFICIO MEMBER OF ALL COMMITTEES.

JAMES EDWARD CARPENTER, Chairman Board of Managers.

ON APPLICATIONS.

JOSIAH GRANVILLE LEACH, Chairman.

JOHN WOOLF JORDAN.

HON. SAMUEL WHITAKER PENNYPACKER, LL.D.

ON EQUESTRIAN STATUE TO MAJOR-GENERAL ANTHONY WAYNE.

EDWARD DE VEAX MORRELL, Chairman.

RICHARD DECHARMS BARCLAY.

THEODORE MINIS ETTING.

SAMUEL FREDERIC HOUSTON.

CHARLES HENRY JONES.

JOSIAH GRANVILLE LEACH.

CALEB JONES MILNE.

HON. SAMUEL WHITAKER PENNYPACKER, LL.D.

GEORGE RANDOLPH SNOWDEN.

HON. CHARLEMAGNE TOWER, JR., LL.D.

FRANCIS VON ALBADÉ CABEEN.

EDWARD STALKER SAYRES, Secretary.

ON MONUMENTS AND MEMORIALS.

CHARLES HENRY JONES, Chairman.

JOSEPH TROWBRIDGE BAILEY.

JOHN WOOLF JORDAN.

FRANK WILLING LEACH.

DANIEL SMITH NEWHALL.

SAMUEL DAVIS PAGE.

HON. SAMUEL WHITAKER PENNYPACKER, LL.D.

WASHINGTON BLEDDYN POWELL.

ETHAN ALLEN WEAVER.

ON PRIZES, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

WILLIAM WAYNE, Chairman.

WILLIAM MACPHERSON HORNOR.

JOHN WOOLF JORDAN.

HON. SAMUEL WHITAKER PENNYPACKER, LL.D.

II

ON FLAGS.

CAPT. HENRY HOBART BELLAS, U.S.A., Chairman.
GEORGE CUTHBERT GILLESPIE.
WILLIAM MACPHERSON HORNOR.

ON ANNUAL CHURCH SERVICE.

WILLIAM MACPHERSON HORNOR, Chairman.

ON LECTURES.

JOHN WOOLF JORDAN, Chairman.
CAPT. HENRY HOBART BELLAS, U.S.A.
THOMAS HEWSON BRADFORD, M.D.

ON CELEBRATION OF EVACUATION DAY.

FRANCIS VON ALBADÉ CABEEN, Chairman.

ON COLOR GUARD.

FRANCIS VON ALBADÉ CABEEN, Chairman.

Color Guard.

ORGANIZED OCTOBER 7, 1897.



ALEXANDER WILSON RUSSELL, JR., Captain.

DAVID KNICKERBACKER BOYD.

JAMES HOPKINS CARPENTER.

HOWARD GIBBS CHASE.

JACOB GILES MORRIS.

JONATHAN CILLEY NEFF.

RALPH CURRIER PUTNAM.

JAMES HOLLENBACK SHERRERD.

LEAROYD SILVESTER.

OGDEN DUNGAN WILKINSON.

JOSEPH CAMPBELL LANCASTER.

WILLIAM DARLINGTON EVANS.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL POSEY, M.D.

JOSEPH ALLISON STEINMETZ.

STANLEY GRISWOLD FLAGG, JR.

HENRY DOUGLAS HUGHES.

JAMES DE WAELE COOKMAN.

ROBERT HOBART SMITH.

WILLIAM INNES FORBES.

Proceedings
of the
Eleventh Annual Meeting,
April 3, 1899.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING
OF THE
PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY
OF SONS OF THE REVOLUTION,

April 3, 1899.

The Eleventh Annual Meeting was held in the New Century Drawing-Room, 124 South Twelfth Street, Philadelphia, at eight o'clock P.M., about one hundred and twenty-five members being present. On motion of Mr. Charles Henry Jones, Mr. Henry Martyn Dechert was called to the chair.

Mr. Dechert expressed his appreciation at the honor conferred upon him of presiding over the meeting, and regretted the absence of the President by reason of his disability; he congratulated the Society upon its prosperity, and reviewed its history during the past year, referring especially to the publication of the Decennial Register, the success of the annual dinner, and the part taken by members of the Society in the Spanish-American War.

Prayer was then offered by the Chaplain, the Rev. G. Woolsey Hodge. Mr. Charles Henry Jones made a motion permitting an amendment of the minutes of the Special Meeting of this Society held November 12, 1897, so as to record an affidavit of four members of the Society setting forth that they had each voted in the negative on the motion to have made unanimous the resolutions passed against a union with the Sons of the American Revolution. Upon a vote being taken, the motion of Mr. Jones was agreed to.

The minutes of the Tenth Annual Meeting, held April 4, 1898, were read and approved.

The next order of business—Reports of Officers and Committees: the Treasurer's Report, with the Report of the Auditing

Committee—was then read by the Secretary; and the same was accepted and ordered to be filed.

The following Report of the Board of Managers was read by Major James Edward Carpenter, Chairman of the Board.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS.

PHILADELPHIA, April 3, 1899.

TO THE PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY OF SONS OF THE REVOLUTION :

The Board of Managers has the honor to submit herewith a statement of its proceedings for the year ending April 3, 1899. During the year the Board has held nine stated and one adjourned meeting.

Since your last annual meeting nearly one hundred members of this Society responded to the call of the President for volunteers in the late war with Spain, and were enrolled as soldiers, sailors, or marines in the regular and volunteer service of the United States of America. Among those who participated in the late war, and gave up their lives in the cause, the following were members of this Society :

The gallant Captain James Fornance, of the Thirteenth United States Infantry, who was mortally wounded leading his company in the charge at San Juan Hill; Captain Lazarus Denison Stearns, who died from fever contracted at Chickamauga; and Captain A. Wilson Norris, who died suddenly at his home during a leave of absence. Others bear the wounds of battle and other evidences of hardship in their devotion for their country. A number of our members continue as part of the army of occupation, and among these are the distinguished Major-General John Rutter Brooke, U.S.A., Governor-General of the Island of Cuba, and that peerless cavalry officer, Brigadier-General Louis Henry Carpenter, Commander of the Department of Puerto Principe,—both veterans of two wars.

At the meeting of the Board of Managers, held May 10, 1898, the following resolutions of loyalty and support were unanimously adopted :

"Whereas, War is now being waged by the republic of the United States against the kingdom of Spain in order to extend to a neighboring and oppressed people the benefit of those free institutions which our fathers in the last century secured for ourselves ;

"Therefore, *Resolved*, That we, the Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution, mindful of the sacrifices of the past and hopeful for the welfare of the future, based upon just and patriotic efforts, offer to the Government of the United States our unbending loyalty, and pledge to it our most earnest aid and support.

"*Resolved*, That until the declaration of peace the stars and stripes and the flag of this Society be flung daily from our headquarters."

The following

Members of the Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution
were enrolled in the United States Service in
the Spanish-American War,
1898-99.



LOUIS JOSEPH ALLEN,
Chief Engineer, U. S. Navy.

HERBERT ALONZO ARNOLD, M.D.,
First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon,
Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, July 30 to November 21, 1898.
In the Porto Rico Expedition.

LOUIS WILLIAM ATLEE, M.D.,
Surgeon, U. S. Navy.

JOSEPH BEALE,
Lieutenant, S. S. "Harvard," U. S. Navy, April 23 to September 3, 1898

JAMES IRWIN BLAKSLEE, JR.,
Second Lieutenant, Eighth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry,
April 28, 1898, to March 7, 1899.

COURTLANDT KIMBALL BOLLES,
Lieutenant, United States Navy, June 23, 1898; Executive officer U. S. S. "Viking," June 30 to September 24, 1898; Prize-Master S. S. "Bergen," taken by "Viking" August 7, 1898; Executive Officer U. S. S. "Peoria," October 23, 1898, to January 2, 1899. In Cuban blockade and Porto Rican waters.

REV. CYRUS TOWNSEND BRADY,
Archdeacon of Pennsylvania.
Captain and Chaplain, First Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry,
June 17 to October 26, 1898.

JOHN RUTTER BROOKE,
Major-General, U. S. Army,
Military Governor of the Island of Cuba.
In command of Camp George H. Thomas, Chickamauga Park, Georgia, for mobilization of troops, April 20 to July 22, 1898; commanded the United States troops on the Island of Porto Rico, September 1 to December 5, 1898, and President of the United States Commission on the evacuation of Porto Rico by the Spanish troops; Military Governor of Porto Rico, October 18 to December 5, 1898; Military Governor of Cuba, commanding the United States troops since December 28, 1898.

GEORGE LE ROY BROWN,
Captain, U. S. Army.
Captain, Eleventh Regiment United States Infantry; Colonel, Fourth Regiment, Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, July 13, 1898.

LE ROY HYDE BROWN,
First Lieutenant, Third Regiment, Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, May 20, 1898, to January 31, 1899; Assistant Secretary, District of Trinidad, Cuba, since February 18, 1899.

WILLIAM GEORGE BUEHLER,
Rear Admiral, U. S. Navy.

HERMAN BURGIN, M.D.,
Major and Surgeon, Second Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry,
May 5 to October, 1898.

EDMUND NELSON CARPENTER,
First Lieutenant and Quartermaster, Ninth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, May 5 to October 29, 1898.

EDWARD CARPENTER,
Lieutenant, U. S. Army.
Private, First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry, Pennsylvania Volunteers,
May 6 to July 7, 1898; commissioned Second Lieutenant, United States Army, July 9, 1898, and assigned to Battery I, Second United States Artillery. Serving in Cuba.

LOUIS HENRY CARPENTER,
Colonel, U. S. Army.
Colonel, Fifth United States Cavalry; Brigadier-General United States Volunteers, May 4, 1898; with detachment of troops was the first of the army of occupation to reach Cuba, November 15, 1898; Commander of the Department of Puerto Principe, Cuba.

DAVID BRAINARD CASE,
Colonel, Fourth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, May 10 to November 16, 1898. In the Porto Rico Expedition.

CHARLES MAXWELL CLEMENT,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Twelfth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry,
May 5 to October 29, 1898.

SAMUEL DYER CLYDE,
Captain, Sixth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, May 12 to October 7, 1898.

THOMAS EDWARD CLYDE,
Major, Sixth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, May 12 to
October 7, 1898.

EDWARD TIFFIN COMEGYS, M.D.,
Major and Surgeon, U. S. Army.

WILLIAM HENRY COMEGYS,
Major and Paymaster, U. S. Army.

CHARLES JUDSON CRANE,
Captain, U. S. Army.
Captain, Twenty-fourth Regiment, United States Infantry ; Colonel, Ninth
Regiment, United States Volunteer Infantry (Immunes), May 31, 1898.

JAMES HERON CROSMAN, JR.,
Private, "Governor's Troop" Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, April 28,
1898 ; Corporal, July 2 to November 21, 1898. In Porto Rico Expedition.

CHARLES LUKENS DAVIS,
Major, U. S. Army.
Major, Sixth Regiment, United States Infantry, April 26, 1898 ; transferred
to Eleventh Regiment, October 4, 1898.

HENRY TAYLOR DECHERT,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Second Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry,
May 13 to November 25, 1898.

BEN HOLLADAY DORCY,
Lieutenant, U. S. Army.
Second Lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant, Third Regiment, Pennsylvania
Volunteer Infantry, May 5 to July, 1898 ; Assistant Depot Commissary at
Tampa, Fla., and with Chief Commissary Fifth Army Corps in Cuba, July
to August, 1898 ; Acting Regimental Adjutant, Third Regiment, September
1 to October 22, 1898 ; Second Lieutenant, Fourth United States Cavalry.

CHARLES BOWMAN DOUGHERTY,

Colonel, Ninth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, May 11 to October 29, 1898; assigned to command Third Brigade, Third Division, First Army Corps, May 20 to July 4, 1898, and August 28 to September 17, 1898.

JOSEPH NAPOLEON DU BARRY, JR.,

Captain and Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, May 28, 1898, to April 12, 1899.

ARTHUR REDINGTON FOOTE,

Second Lieutenant, Thirteenth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.

WILLIAM INNES FORBES,

Private, First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry, Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 7 to November 21, 1898. In Porto Rico Expedition.

* JAMES FORNANCE,

Captain, Thirteenth Regiment, United States Infantry; mortally wounded at San Juan Hill, Santiago, July 1, 1898; died July 3, 1898. Brevet Major, February 2, 1899, to date from July 1, 1898, for services in the Santiago campaign.

JAMES FORNEY,

Colonel, U. S. Marine Corps.

In command of the Marine Barracks at League Island, and Portsmouth, N. H.; in July and August, 1898, in charge of seventeen hundred Spanish prisoners of Admiral Cervera's squadron at Camp Long, Seavey's Island, N. H.

REAH FRAZER,

Paymaster, U. S. Navy.

Attached to the U. S. Battleship "Indiana," North Atlantic Squadron, and participated in the bombardment of San Juan, Porto Rico, May 12, the eastern and western batteries at Santiago de Cuba, July 2, the attack on the fortifications at Santiago de Cuba, July 3, and in the destruction of the Spanish fleet, on July 4, 1898.

CHARLES PERRY GEARHART,
Captain, Twelfth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, May 12 to
October 29, 1898.

JESSE BEAVER GEARHART,
Second Lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant, May 13 to June 5, 1898; Regimental Commissary of Subsistence, June 5 to August 21; Acting Quartermaster and Ordnance Officer, August 21 to August 28, 1898; mustered out October 29, 1898, Twelfth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.

CHARLES MONTEITH GILPIN,
Seaman, April 30 to July 1, 1898; Master-at-Arms, July 1 to August 9, 1898; Quartermaster, August 9 to September 2, 1898, U. S. S. "Nahant," United States Navy.

THOMAS ALLEN GLENN,
Volunteer Aid-de-Camp, Staff of Brigadier-General John Peter Shindel Gobin, commanding Third Brigade, First Division, Second Army Corps, United States Volunteers, July 10 to October 10, 1898.

JOHN PETER SHINDEL GOBIN,
Brigadier-General, United States Volunteers, commanding Third Brigade, First Division, Second Army Corps, June 19, 1898, to February 28, 1899.

DAVID MCMURTRIE GREGG, JR.,
Private, "Governor's Troop," Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, June 11 to November 21, 1898. In the Porto Rico Expedition.

GEORGE HIRAM GRIFFING,
Pay Inspector, U. S. Navy.

ROBERT EGLESFELD GRIFFITH,
Private, First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry, Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 7, 1898; discharged on account of illness, July 3, 1898.

HARRY ALVAN HALL,

Captain, Sixteenth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, May 10, 1898; in the Porto Rico Expedition and participated in the engagement at Coamo, August 9, 1898, and detailed to present to the United States Government the Spanish flags captured in that engagement; served as Judge Advocate of Division; promoted Major, October 12, 1898; honorably discharged December 28, 1898.

JOHN SLOSSON HARDING,

Major, Ninth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, May 5, 1898; resigned August 29, 1898.

FORREST HENRY HATHAWAY,

Major, Quartermaster's Department, U. S. Army.
Lieutenant-Colonel, Quartermaster's Department, United States Volunteers, September 3, 1898, to March 2, 1899.

ROBERT GOODLOE HARPER HAYES, M.D.,

Lieutenant and First Assistant Surgeon, Fifth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, April 27 to November 7, 1898; on detached duty as Assistant Executive Officer, Division Hospital, Second Brigade, Third Division, First Army Corps.

CHARLES HEATH HEYL,

Major and Inspector-General, U. S. Army.

Captain, Twenty-third Regiment of Infantry, May 19, 1898; Major and Assistant Adjutant-General, May 19 to July 8, 1898; Major and Inspector-General, United States Army, since July 8, 1898.

MOTT HOOTON,

Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. Army.

Major, Twenty-fifth Regiment, United States Infantry, October 4, 1898; Lieutenant-Colonel, Fifth Regiment, United States Infantry, since October 4, 1898. Serving in Cuba since December, 1898.

OLIVER HOUGH,

Second Lieutenant, Third Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, July 19, to October 22, 1898; appointed Acting Assistant Quartermaster, Acting Assistant Commissary of Subsistence, and Acting Assistant Ordnance Officer (for Companies I and K), July 22, 1898.

THOMAS WALLACE HUIDEKOPER,

Private, First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry, Pennsylvania Volunteers, April 28 to November 21, 1898. In the Porto Rico Expedition.

EDWARD SMITH ILLIG,

Private, May 9, 1898; Second Sergeant, July 5, 1898; First Sergeant, July 15, 1898; Second Lieutenant, November 3 to November 16, 1898, Fourth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. In the Porto Rico Expedition.

FRANCIS ALLISON JANNEY,

Private, First Troop, Philadelphia Cavalry, Pennsylvania Volunteers, June 13 to November 1, 1898. In the Porto Rico Expedition.

EWING JORDAN, M.D.,

Field Commissioner, representing the National Relief Commission at Camp Alger, Va., Camp George G. Meade, Pa., and Camp McKenzie, Ga., August 1 to December 23, 1898.

WILLIAM CLARENCE KING,

Senior Major, Twelfth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, May 13 to October 29, 1898.

HARRY EUGENE KULP,

Private, Ninth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.

JOHN STEWART KULP, M.D.,

Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army.

Captain and Assistant Surgeon, United States Army, May 12, 1898.

JOHN FULTON REYNOLDS LANDIS,
Captain, U. S. Army.

First Lieutenant, First Regiment, United States Cavalry ; Acting Aid-de-Camp to Colonel A. K. Arnold, commanding Cavalry Division, Provisional Army Corps, Chickamauga Park, Ga., April 25 to May 13, 1898 ; promoted Captain, Sixth United States Cavalry, May 31, 1898, and joined regiment July 18, 1898 ; Acting Adjutant, May 13 to July 1, 1898 ; Ordnance Officer, Commissary Officer, and Acting Quartermaster, July 1 to July 18, 1898, First Regiment, United States Cavalry ; participated in the battle of San Juan Hill, Santiago, Cuba, July 1, 1898 ; transferred to First Regiment, United States Cavalry, October 19, 1898. Brevet Major for services in the Santiago campaign. Serving in Cuba, 1899.

DAVID LEWIS,

First Lieutenant, Third Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, May to October 22, 1898.

JOSEPH HAMILTON LINNARD,
Naval Constructor, U. S. Navy.

ROBERT PATTON LISLE,
Pay Inspector, U. S. Navy.

WILLIAM AUGUSTUS LITTLE,
Paymaster's Clerk, U. S. Army, May 20 to October 10, 1898.

GEORGE INGELS MACLEOD, JR., M.D.,
Private, Light Battery A, Pennsylvania Volunteer Artillery, May 6 to August 2, 1898 ; First Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Surgeon, United States Army, August 3 to November 5, 1898. In the Porto Rico Expedition.

FRANK ROSS MCCOY,
Lieutenant, U. S. Army.

Second Lieutenant, Seventh Regiment, United States Cavalry, March 11, 1898 ; transferred to Tenth Regiment, United States Cavalry, May 4, 1898 ; wounded in the engagement on San Juan Hill, Santiago, Cuba, July 1, 1898 ; Brevet First Lieutenant to date from June 24, 1898 ; Brevet Captain to date from July 1, 1898.

PERCY CHILDS MADEIRA,
Private, First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry, Pennsylvania Volunteers.

EDWARD MARTIN, M.D.,
Major and Surgeon, Third Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry ;
Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers, September 2, 1898 ; Consulting
Surgeon, Fourth Army Corps.

* ALEXANDER WILSON NORRIS,
First Lieutenant and Adjutant, Eighth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer
Infantry, May 14, to rank from May 12, 1898 ; Assistant Adjutant-General,
with rank of Captain, United States Volunteers, September 2, 1898 ; died
in service, January 15, 1899.

BENJAMIN BROWN OSBORN,
First Lieutenant, May 10 to July 1, 1898 ; Captain, July 1 to October 22,
1898, Third Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.

JOHN ANNIN OSBORN,
First Sergeant, First Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.

RUFUS KING POLK,
First Lieutenant, Twelfth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, May
12 to October 27, 1898.

JOHN BIDDLE PORTER,
Colonel, Second Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, May 13 to
November 15, 1898.

HOWARD CAMPBELL PRICE,
Lieutenant, U. S. Army.
First Lieutenant and Adjutant, Sixth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer
Infantry, May 5 to October 17, 1898 ; Acting Assistant Adjutant General
and Aid-de-Camp, Second Brigade, Second Division, Second Army
Corps ; commissioned Second Lieutenant, Fifth Regiment, United States
Infantry, April 10, 1899.

SAMUEL ALDRICH PRICE,

Major, Sixth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, May 13 to October 17, 1898 ; Inspector of Small Arms Practice for the Second Army Corps, July 17, 1898.

WILLIAM GRAY PRICE,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Third Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.

SAMUEL ANDERSON PURVIANCE,

Lieutenant, U. S. Army.

Private, Sixth Regiment, United States Cavalry, May 25 to September 4, 1898 ; Second Lieutenant, Fourth United States Cavalry, April 10, 1899.

ANDREW GREGG CURTIN QUAY,

Captain, Quartermaster's Department, U. S. Army.

Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, Quartermaster General's Department, United States Army, April 21, 1898 ; Assistant Chief Quartermaster and Chief Quartermaster, Provisional Division, Fifth Army Corps, July 10 to August 12, 1898 ; Major, Quartermaster's Department, United States Volunteers, August 11, 1898.

JOHN HALL RANKIN,

Second Lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant, May 5 to October 25, 1898 ; Recruiting Officer, June 7, 1898 ; Regimental Mustering Officer, July 21, 1898, Second Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.

JOHN JOSEPH READ,

Captain, U. S. Navy.

Commanding U. S. S. "Richmond" during war with Spain.

HENRY MELCHIOR MUHLENBERG RICHARDS,

Lieutenant (senior grade), United States Navy, June 28 to October 21, 1898 ; Executive Officer U. S. S. "Supply," North Atlantic Fleet, in blockade of the Island of Cuba.

THOMAS ROBB, JR.,
Private, First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry, Pennsylvania Volunteers,
April 28 to September 11, 1898. In the Porto Rico Expedition.

BENJAMIN ROWLAND,
Private, Light Battery A, Pennsylvania Volunteer Artillery, May 6 to
November 19, 1898. In the Porto Rico Expedition.

EDWARD KOONS ROWLAND,
Private, First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry, Pennsylvania Volunteers,
April 28 to November 21, 1898. In the Porto Rico Expedition.

ALEXANDER WILSON RUSSELL, JR.,
Ensign, United States Navy, June 23 to September 12, 1898; Executive
Officer, U. S. S. "Arctic;" served also on U. S. Receiving Ship "St.
Louis."

BENJAMIN REEVES RUSSELL,
Major, U. S. Marine Corps.
Participated in the engagement at Guantanamo, Cuba, June 11-15, 1898;
in charge of Spanish prisoners of war on U. S. S. "St. Louis" en route
from Cuba, July 5, 1898, and at Camp Long, Seavey's Island, N. H.

HUBERT HUGHES RUSSELL,
Second Lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant, Twelfth Regiment, Pennsyl-
vania Volunteer Infantry.

CHARLES GREENE SAWTELLE, JR.,
Lieutenant, U. S. Army.
Second Lieutenant, Third Regiment, United States Cavalry; Captain and
Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, June 3, 1898.

EDMUND MONROE SAWTELLE,
First Lieutenant, First Regiment of Engineers, United States Volunteers,
June 10, 1898.

FRANCIS WILKINS SLAUGHTER,
Private, Light Battery A, Pennsylvania Volunteer Artillery, June 15 to
November 19, 1898. In the Porto Rico Expedition.

NORMAN MACALESTER SMITH,
Colonel, Eighteenth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, April 28
to October 22, 1898.

FREDERIC ANTES SNYDER,
First Lieutenant and Adjutant, Twelfth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer
Infantry, May 5 to October 29, 1898.

GEORGE DUNCAN SNYDER,
Second Lieutenant, Twelfth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry,
May 12 to October 29, 1898; Assistant to Chief Engineer Second Army
Corps, United States Volunteers, May 29 to October 12, 1898.

JOHN KEIM STAUFFER,
First Lieutenant, Ninth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, June
27 to December 12, 1898.

* LAZARUS DENISON STEARNS,
Captain, Ninth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, May 11, 1898;
died in service, September 6, 1898.

JOSEPH ALLISON STEINMETZ,
Paymaster, Staff of Commander Pennsylvania Naval Battalion, establish-
ing and equipping Navy Coast Signal Station, March to June 20, 1898;
First Lieutenant, First Regiment of Engineers, United States Volunteers,
June 7, 1898; resigned July 6, 1898; member Executive and Ambulance
Committee, Philadelphia Society of Red Cross, in charge of Military Ad-
ministration of Red Cross Field Hospital, attached to Second Army
Corps, September to November, 1898.

JOHN CONYNGHAM STEVENS,
Private, First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry, Pennsylvania Volunteers,
April 28 to November 11, 1898. In the Porto Rico Expedition.

HENRY MOORE STINE, M.D.,
Second Lieutenant, Fourth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.

FREDERICK DAVANT STOVELL,
Seaman, U. S. S. "Richmond," June 17, 1898; Quartermaster (second
class) U. S. S. "Arctic," July to August 24, 1898, United States Navy.

RICHARD MATTHEWS STURDEVANT,
Lieutenant, United States Revenue Cutter Service.

WILLIAM HERMAN WILHELM,
Captain, U. S. Army.
First Lieutenant, Fourteenth Regiment, United States Infantry; Aid-de-
Camp to Brigadier-General Simon Snyder, U. S. A., commanding Third
Brigade, Second Division, Fourth Army Corps; promoted Captain, United
States Infantry, March, 1899. Serving in the Philippine Islands.

FREDERICK ERNEST WINDSOR,
Major, First Battalion, May 10, 1898; Lieutenant-Colonel, October 12,
1898, Sixteenth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.

WILLIAM CULLEN WREN,
Captain, U. S. Army.
First Lieutenant, Seventeenth Regiment, United States Infantry; promoted
Captain, Seventh Regiment, December 23, 1898; transferred to Seven-
teenth Regiment, January 11, 1899. Serving in the Philippine Islands.

Distinguished services were also rendered the United States
Government by Hon. George Lockhart Darte, a member of this
Society, United States Consul at Martinique, who was the first to

discover and notify the government of the whereabouts of the Spanish fleet of Admiral Cervera.

The movement inaugurated some years ago, of widely circulating the resolution of the Continental Congress of June 14, 1777, with reference to the adoption of a national flag, and requesting the observance of its anniversary as "flag day," was the past year dispensed with, as was also the resolution requesting the press of the country to print the Declaration of Independence. It is doubtful whether ever before in the history of the United States has the flag of our country been so generally displayed as during the months of the late war.

During the year the Society purchased a new flag for the redoubt near its monument at Fort Washington, and which has been furnished by this Society since November, 1894.

The annual field-day excursion, commemorating the evacuation of Philadelphia by the British, and the simultaneous retirement of the American army from its winter intrenchment at Valley Forge, was made to the latter place on June 18, and was participated in by about two hundred and fifty members and guests; the day was charming and the arrangements admirable; a band discoursed music throughout the day in a delightful grove of old trees overlooking the Schuylkill River and Valley Creek, and within sight of Washington's head-quarters.

Judge Pennypacker here delivered an historical address on "Valley Forge and its Surroundings in History," and made the day further memorable by presenting to the use of the Society the only known contemporary plan of the encampment, and which was prepared by a French engineer in the Continental Army; and on this occasion also for the first time in one hundred and twenty years was heard the music of the country dance of "Brandywine," to which the British officers and ladies of Philadelphia danced at the Mischianza in 1778; this privilege was also through the courtesy of Judge Pennypacker, who loaned a copy of the music for reproduction.

At the annual commencement of the University of Pennsylvania, held June 8, 1898, the two prizes founded by this Society were awarded as follows :

First prize, seventy-five dollars, awarded to Francis Sims McGrath, Philadelphia, Class 1898, subject, "The Transition from Provincial to Commonwealth Government in Pennsylvania."

Second prize, twenty-five dollars, awarded to Frederick Logan Paxson, Philadelphia, Class 1898, subject, "The Revolutionary Constitution of Pennsylvania."

The Decennial Register of the Society appeared early in November, the work of compilation of which by the Secretary had been going on for more than a year; whilst the expense of bringing this material into permanent shape for all time has been considerable, it represents but little as compared with the historic value of the information published.

The tenth church service of the Society was held in historic Christ Church, Second Street, Philadelphia, on December 18, upon which occasion the Chaplain of the Society, Rev. G. Woolsey Hodge, preached an instructive sermon before a large congregation, composed chiefly of members of this Society and their families, the officers and managers of the Pennsylvania State Society of the Cincinnati, the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, the Society of the Colonial Wars in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; Society of Colonial Dames of America, Daughters of the American Revolution, Daughters of the Revolution, and kindred societies.

The anniversary of the going into winter quarters of the American Army at Valley Forge was celebrated December 19 by a dinner at the Stratford, in which about two hundred and thirty members and guests participated. In the absence of the President of the Society, Vice-President Richard McCall Cadwalader acted as toastmaster. Rev. Samuel D. McConnell, D.D., responded to the toast "Valley Forge;" Major-General Nelson A. Miles, U.S.A., to the "Army;" Major Richard Strader Col-
lum, U.S.M.C., to the "Navy;" and United States District Attorney James Montgomery Beck to "Our Country." The presence of the distinguished head of the United States Army and the delightful addresses of the evening contributed much to the pleasure and interest of the occasion. The addresses upon this occasion, together with the annual report and annual sermon,

etc., will be printed in pamphlet form and distributed to members during the coming summer.

Two lectures upon subjects relating to the Revolutionary War were delivered during the past year, the first in the New Century Drawing-Room on the evening of February 3, by Ethelbert Warfield, LL.D., a member of this Society, on "The Battle of King's Mountain;" the second on March 24, in the hall of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, by Prof. Henry P. Johnston, of the College of the City of New York, Registrar of the New York Society, on "The Storming of Stony Point."

We record with much regret the death of Mr. Isaac Craig, a member of this Board, which occurred at Allegheny, Pa., on Sunday, January 15, 1899. Mr. Craig was elected to this Board in 1892, and served one year, and was re-elected in 1894, serving continuously until his death. He was always deeply interested in the work of the Society. The Board of Managers on March 14 elected Captain Dallas Cadwallader Irish, of Pittsburgh, Pa., to fill Mr. Craig's unexpired term.

The report of the Treasurer shows the Society to be in excellent financial condition, it having at this time a permanently invested fund of \$12,302.34.

During the past year there was added to the collections of this Society a *fac-simile* of the flag of the Continental Navy during the Revolutionary War, making a total in this unique collection of fourteen flags.

The Committee on Monuments and Memorials have been considering the work of marking important historical sites, but owing to the expense the Society has been under during the past year in other directions it has not been able to do more in this direction.

The Committee on Equestrian Statue to Major-General Anthony Wayne has accomplished nothing more than what was reported a year ago, and it is a serious question for the Board of Managers to determine in the near future whether this subject shall be entirely abandoned or efforts made to instil new life into the project, which has been under way since April 3, 1895, without any further progress at this time than what was made during the first year of the existence of the Committee.

The Society should place on record at its annual meeting its acknowledgment to that great American storehouse of information, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, for its courtesy in permitting the storage in its vaults of our most valued records, and for placing at our disposal for lectures its auditorium.

The Board has elected to membership during the past year fifty-eight applicants, being a decrease of thirty as compared with the number elected in the previous fiscal year. Of this number none were admitted by transfer from other State Societies. One member whose name had been dropped was reinstated to membership. During the same period eighteen have died. None were dropped from the rolls for non-payment of dues and other causes. Three have resigned, and none were transferred to other State Societies. The condition of our membership at this time, covering the period of eleven (11) years, including founders, is:

Elected since April 3, 1888	1264
Number who never qualified	5
Number deceased	98
Number resigned	14
Number transferred to other State Societies	10
Number dropped from roll for non-payment of dues, etc.	32
Total casualties	159
Restored to Membership	2
Net Membership April 3, 1899	157
Net Membership April 3, 1899	1107
Number of Insignia issued	576
Number of Certificates of Membership issued	222

The Necrological Roll of the Society for the past year records the death of the following honored members :

WILLIAM AYRES, who died April 14, 1898, in his 76th year, had been engaged in mercantile pursuits and lately in the insurance business. He was an aide on Governor Johnston's staff in the 50's, and during the War of the Rebellion was in special service in Major-General William Farrar Smith's Division in the Army of the Potomac, and was captured whilst on a reconnoitring expedition—on the battle-field of Bull Run—by a detachment of Mosby's guerrillas and taken to Libby Prison. He was released in 1862 on a special "parole d'hon-

neur" for exchange, granted by the Cabinet of the Confederacy at the personal solicitation of Ex-Governor Smith, of Virginia.

WILLIAM HAYDON.—Judge Haydon died at Bryn Mawr, Pa., April 18, in his 81st year. He was born in Philadelphia and educated a lawyer. At an early day he removed to the South, and subsequently with Kit Carson crossed the plains and became a pioneer in several of the Western Territories. He practised law in California, and during the silver excitement of '62 located in Carson City, Nevada, where he was appointed a Judge by the President, and when Nevada became a State he was elected to the same office. He was also elected Grand Master of the Grand Lodge Independent Order of Odd Fellows of that State. In 1870 he removed to Salt Lake City, and in 1876 came to Philadelphia as the Commissioner from Utah to the Centennial Exhibition. He went to Dakota in 1877, and practised law in Deadwood City until 1880, when he located in the vicinity of his birthplace.

JACOB WALN VAUX, who died at his home, "Winbridge," Penllyn, Pa., was the only surviving son of the late Hon. Richard Vaux. His early life was devoted to mercantile pursuits and to the insurance business; he was for a time Cashier of the United States Custom House, Philadelphia, and upon the organization of the Trust Company of North America he became its Treasurer, and from February, 1897, until his death he was President. His death occurred May 16 at the age of 49.

Mr. Vaux took a very active part in the affairs of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and was Accounting Warden of St. Thomas's Church, Whitemarsh, and a Vestryman of Old St. Peter's Church, Philadelphia, and a delegate to the Episcopal Convention held in Philadelphia in 1898. He was prominent in charitable work, taking a great interest in Christ Church Hospital, and for years was a director of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Blind. He was a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania and of the Council of the Colonial Society of Pennsylvania.

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ARTHUR WILLIAMSON LITTLE died June 27, 1898, in his 79th year. Born at Shrewsbury, N. J., he came to Philadelphia in 1833, and from 1840 to 1885 engaged in the mercantile and importing business, during which time he crossed the Atlantic seventy times. He was for some years a resident of Paris, and founded the American chapel in that city, and in 1855 was a Commissioner from Pennsylvania to the Paris Exposition. He was an early member of the Union League of Philadelphia, life member of the Philadelphia Horticultural Society, and

an original member of the "Old Gray Reserve Regiment" (now First Regiment, N.G.P.), and was in active service with the regiment during the invasion of Pennsylvania.

CAPTAIN JAMES FORNANCE, who fell mortally wounded at the head of his company in the American assault on San Juan Hill, Santiago, was born at Norristown, Pa., in 1850; graduated at West Point in 1871, and as Second Lieutenant joined the Thirteenth U.S. Infantry, serving continuously with that regiment until his death; he was promoted to First Lieutenant in 1872 and to Captain in 1889. His early services were on the Western frontier, in Utah and at Red Cloud Agency, and from 1874 to 1879 in New Orleans. In 1877 he served with his command in the railroad riots, first in Louisville, Ky., and later at Scranton, Pa. He was afterwards stationed in Louisiana, Santa Fé, and Fort Wingate, N. M., during which time he was Adjutant of his regiment; for several years he was detailed as instructor at the United States Infantry and Cavalry School at Fort Leavenworth, and with his company in the Chicago riots. For three years previous to the breaking out of the war with Spain he was stationed at Governor's Island,—the senior infantry captain at that post. Captain Fornance with his command left Governor's Island on April 19 and remained in camp at Tampa until June 12, and then sailed for Santiago; he was taken seriously ill on the transport, but refused to go on sick report though urged to do so; early in the action of July 1 (about noon) he received a slight wound in the leg; the several officers next above him in rank having been wounded he took command of the battalion, but soon fell by a Spanish bullet in the left side, passing out near the spine. He was removed to the overcrowded field hospital some four miles distant, on the Siboney road, reaching there about 9.30 P.M.; during the 2d he suffered greatly but hoped to recover and join his command; on Sunday, the 3d, he began to sink rapidly, and died at two o'clock that morning, and was buried near by. Captain Fornance was brevetted Major by the President of the United States on February 2, 1899. He is spoken of as a man of noble qualities, a brave soldier, an honored officer, who was endeared to his fellow-officers and men.

HOBART MILLER, the son of the late E. Spencer Miller, a distinguished lawyer of this city, died at Coeburn, Va., July 12, aged 34. He graduated from the law department of the University of Pennsylvania, 1885, practising awhile in Philadelphia and afterwards in Virginia, where he was engaged with others in real-estate and mining developments.

SAMUEL ALRICH CROZER, JR., was born at Upland, Pa., in 1864 ; after receiving a collegiate education he was for a time associated with his father in the textile business, but soon abandoned manufacturing for other pursuits, having large financial interests in various enterprises. He was fond of travel, and visited all of the principal cities of Europe, finally locating near Paris, where he lived in retirement until his death on August 23, 1898.

COLONEL FREDERICK CUSHMAN NEWHALL died at Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, August 24, 1898, in the 59th year of his age. He was educated in Philadelphia, and at an early age entered the counting house of his father. At the breaking out of the Civil War he was commissioned Second Lieutenant Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry (Rush's Lancers), but was almost immediately made Adjutant of the regiment with rank of First Lieutenant. In 1862 he was promoted to Captain, and subsequently served as Provost-Marshal of the Sixth Army Corps, Acting Assistant Inspector-General on the Staff of General Stoneman, and afterwards, until the close of the war, served on the staff of General Sheridan, last as Assistant Adjutant-General of the Middle Military Division with rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. After the war he was for some years engaged in sugar refining, and lately represented the American Sugar Refining Company in London. He was a gifted and well-known writer on military subjects ; he delivered the address at the dedication of the Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry Monument at Gettysburg, and was the author of the well-known book, "With General Sheridan in Lee's last Campaign."

CAPTAIN LAZARUS DENISON STEARNS was one of the first to respond to his country's call in the recent war with Spain. He joined Company "B," Ninth Pennsylvania Regiment, March, 1897, and on July 1 following was elected Second Lieutenant ; on May 5, 1898, just after the regiment was mustered into the United States Service, he was elected Captain, discharging that duty until his fatal illness from typhoid fever. He returned to his home from Chickamauga, and died at his home, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., September 6, aged 23 years.

Captain Stearns was educated at Phillips's Academy, Andover, Mass., and graduated at Yale in 1896, where he was one of the foremost athletes and popular with his fellows. He was for a time connected with the Susquehanna Coal Company, but had barely entered business life when he responded to the call of his country, and gave his life in her defence.

ARTHUR WADDINGTON TOBEY died at Kansas City, Mo., after a brief illness, on December 16, 1898, aged 38 years. He was born in Boston, Mass., the son of the late Hon. Edward Silas Tobey, long prominently identified with the business and religious interests of that city.

Mr. Tobey was for the greater part of the past fifteen years engaged in business in Philadelphia, but just prior to his death he had removed to Kansas City, where he was connected with the Missouri and Kansas Telephone Company. Mr. Tobey was a true type of the gentleman, of superior social qualities, and his death is mourned by a large circle of friends.

FRANCIS MARK BROOKE died December 29, 1898, in the 63d year of his age. He was educated at Haverford College and the law department, University of Pennsylvania, and admitted to the bar in 1859. He served during the invasion of Pennsylvania as a private in the Twenty-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Emergency Troops. In 1863 he was elected District Attorney of Delaware County, Pa., but, broken in health, he soon retired from his profession to enter the grain business, in which he was very successful. He was a member and for some time President of the Commercial Exchange, and actively represented that body during the Centennial Exhibition and other celebrations.

Mr. Brooke's greatest work was in connection with the preservation of Valley Forge, and his labor and the success he attained in securing the passage in 1893 of an act to preserve forever this Revolutionary Camp-ground is a monument to his indefatigable labor in this direction. He was the first Commissioner appointed by the Governor, and his fellow-Commissioners elected him as their President, in which office he served until his death. He contributed largely of his personal means to this work.

He took a deep interest in this Society, in which he held an Endowed Membership, and for a time served on the Committee on Monuments and Memorials.

He was a Freemason, a member of the Union League, Society of the War of 1812, and of the Colonial Society of Pennsylvania. Much of his time was devoted to quiet charity, being a Director of the Pennsylvania Institute for the Feeble-Minded, and was also officially connected with the Medico-Chirurgical Hospital and College and the Merchants' Fund.

JOSEPH WILLIAMSON FLICKWIR died in the house in which he was born, January 12, 1899, aged 89 years. In early life he was a drug-

gist on Front Street, and later was connected with the Franklin Fire Insurance Company as Surveyor, and continued so until his voluntary retirement about ten years ago.

Mr. Flickwir always took a deep interest in the affairs of the Episcopal Church. His original connection was with St. Peter's, but he afterwards became identified with Trinity, on Catharine Street, of which he was a Vestryman for nearly forty years. When the 71st Anniversary of the latter church was celebrated he was the only person present who had attended the laying of the corner-stone of its edifice. For more than thirty years he was the Secretary and Treasurer of the Southwark Library, and was a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. He took a deep interest in our Society, and frequently was found marching in the ranks to our church service and at our mid-summer historical excursions.

CAPTAIN ALEXANDER WILSON NORRIS died suddenly at his home in Harrisburg, Pa., on January 15, 1899, whilst on a leave of absence from his regiment to attend the inaugural ceremonies of his chief,—General Gobin. Captain Norris was born in 1872, and was educated at the University of Pennsylvania. He was admitted to the bar in 1893, and had attained considerable prominence as a young lawyer and enviable reputation as a speaker.

He had been twice elected Vice-President of the Republican League of Clubs in Pennsylvania. He had a fondness for military affairs, and upon the breaking out of the Spanish-American War answered the call for volunteers as an aide on General Gobin's staff. Later he was advanced to Adjutant of the Eighth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, and subsequently commissioned by the President of the United States Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, with rank of Captain. He was an indefatigable worker, and exceedingly popular with officers and men, and his sudden death cast widespread sorrow at Camp McKenzie, Ga., where he had been on duty for some time.

Captain Norris was a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, U. S., the Society of Colonial Wars, and of the Masonic Fraternity.

ISAAC CRAIG, well known as a historian, died at his home, Allegheny, Pa., January 15. He was born in Pittsburgh in 1821, and, after being engaged in business for a number of years, he retired in 1864, and devoted the rest of his life to historical work. He collected one of the most complete libraries and manuscripts on American history in existence, and contributed much to local history in literature. He

was a member of many historical societies, a Vice-President of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, member of the Pennsylvania State Society of the Cincinnati, and from 1891 to 1892 and since 1894 a member of the Board of Managers of this Society.

MAURICE EDWARD FAGAN died suddenly on February 4, 1899, at the age of 53. He was one of the surviving officers of the Civil War, and one of the youngest participants in that great struggle. He enlisted as a private in the Sixteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry September 13, 1862; promoted First Lieutenant Nineteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry January 20, 1864; Captain January 13, 1866; honorably mustered out May 14, 1866; brevetted Major United States Volunteers March 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious services during the war," and Lieutenant-Colonel March 13, 1865, "for conspicuous gallantry and bravery at the battles of Nashville, Tenn., and Sugar Creek, Ala."

After the war he studied law at the University of Pennsylvania, and practised at the Philadelphia bar until a year ago. He was a member of the Union League Club, Philadelphia Lodge of Masons, and a Companion of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the U. S.

ROBERT PACKER RATHBUN died at South Bethlehem, Pa., February 10, 1899, aged 39. He was educated at the Mt. Pleasant Academy, Sing Sing, New York, and for some time was affiliated with the anthracite coal interests, and connected with the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, but of recent years had engaged in no occupation.

HENRY MAY KEIM, whose death occurred at Reading, Pa., on February 18 last, at the age of 57, was educated at the Reading High School and graduated from Union College in 1862. He was admitted to the bar in 1865, but never practised his profession. During the Civil War he enlisted as a private in the Eleventh Regiment, and afterwards in the Fifty-third Regiment, Pennsylvania Militia, wherein he was commissioned First Lieutenant, and for his services received official mention. He served at one time as Auditor of the city of Reading, and was the Democratic candidate for Mayor in 1875, and took a prominent part in the Sesqui-Centennial of Reading, Pa., in its celebration last year. He was likewise for a time one of the Managers of the Reading Iron Company and Trustee of the Charles Evans Cemetery Company, and Secretary and Treasurer of the Reading Library and St. Luke's Hospital, South Bethlehem, and for many years a Vestryman of Christ Episcopal Church. During President Cleveland's administration he served as Consul to Prince Edward's Island, and

subsequently was Treasurer and afterwards Receiver of the Valley Railway Company of Ohio, during which time he resided at Cleveland. Mr. Keim's distinguished characteristics, however, were his social qualities, and he carried the sunshine of his life into all his affairs. He was a member of the Philadelphia Club, Colonial Society of Pennsylvania, Reading Library, Academy of Natural Sciences, Grand Army of the Republic, and of the order of Freemasons.

LEWIS RICE died at Brookline, Mass., April 2, 1899, in the 31st year of his age. He was educated in the public schools of Boston and Brookline, and was in business in the former city and afterwards in New York until 1891, when he came to Philadelphia, first as an agent for a New York Salt Mining Company, and, after two or three years, entered into business for himself as a contractor in general railroad, engineering, and electrical supplies, in which business he was engaged until his death. He was from early youth interested in athletic sports, first in the Boston Athletic Association, and afterwards in the New York Athletic Association, the Athletic Club of Philadelphia, and Schuylkill Navy. He was a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, a member of the Colonial Society of Pennsylvania, and of the General Society of the War of 1812, and also a member of the Union League of Philadelphia.

Respectfully,

JAMES EDWARD CARPENTER,
Chairman.

ETHAN ALLEN WEAVER,
Secretary.

On motion of Mr. Edward Shippen the report was accepted and ordered to be filed.

There being no Unfinished Business, the Society proceeded to the consideration of New Business.

The Secretary read the first proposed amendment to the By-laws of the Society, offered by Mr. Charles Pomeroy Sherman at the Annual Meeting held April 4, 1898, wherein it was proposed to add to the end of Section X.:

"Provided, however, that the President, First Vice-President, Second Vice-President, Chaplain, and the five Managers longest in office shall not be eligible for re-election to their respective

offices during four succeeding years; and provided further, that the newly-elected Chaplain shall not be of the same religious denomination as his immediate predecessor in office," so that said section shall read as follows:

SECTION X.

"The officers of the Society shall consist of a President, First Vice-President, Second Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, Registrar, Historian, Chaplain, and nine Managers, who shall be elected as herein provided for; provided, however, that the President, First Vice-President, Second Vice-President, Chaplain, and the five Managers longest in office shall not be eligible for re-election to their respective offices during four succeeding years; and provided further, that the newly-elected Chaplain shall not be of the same religious denomination as his immediate predecessor in office."

The Chairman having read the portion of the By-laws (Section XXI.) relating to alteration of By-laws, placed the proposed amendment before the Society for action.

Mr. Charles Wurts Sparhawk raised a point of order as to whether an amendment could be made to the proposed amendment without a year's notice of such intention. The Chairman ruled that the amendment was susceptible to amendment, but that it must be germane to the amendment before the Society.

After remarks by Mr. Sherman as to his motive in suggesting the proposed changes to the By-laws, Mr. Sparhawk moved to amend the proposed amendment to Section X. by inserting after the words "respective officers" the words "more than once," striking out the word "four" and inserting the word "two," and striking out all after the words "succeeding years," so that the section shall read:

"SECTION X.

"The officers of the Society shall consist of a President, First Vice-President, Second Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, Registrar, Historian, Chaplain, and nine Managers, who shall be elected as herein provided for; provided, however, that the President, First Vice-President, Second Vice-President, Chaplain, and the five Managers longest in office shall not be eligible for re-election to their respective offices more than once during two succeeding years."

Mr. Sparhawk spoke at length in support of his motion, as did also Mr. Edward Shippen, and Captain Alexander Wilson Russell, U.S.N., against it, whereupon the latter moved that both the amendment and the amendment thereto be laid on the table. A rising vote was taken, in which forty-four members showed themselves to be in favor of the motion and fifty-eight against it, and the motion to lay on the table was therefore declared to be lost. Mr. Sparhawk continued his argument in support of his amendment to Mr. Sherman's amendment, to which Mr. Sherman replied in opposition thereto, in which debate Mr. Edward Shippen, Rev. Dr. William Wallace Silvester, Mr. Charles Williams, Captain S. Emlen Meigs, and Mr. Richard De Charms Barclay also participated, speaking against Mr. Sparhawk's amendment as well as against the original amendment proposed by Mr. Sherman. Upon a vote being taken on Mr. Sparhawk's amendment the Society voted against its adoption. Upon the question of the original amendment proposed by Mr. Sherman, the Society also voted against its adoption.

The next amendment proposed was that of Section XVI., by adding at the end of the section the words "and to preach the sermon at the annual religious service," so that the said section shall read as follows :

SECTION XVI.

"The Chaplain shall be a regularly ordained minister of a Christian denomination, and it shall be his duty to open all meetings of the Society with customary chaplaincy services, and perform such other duties as ordinarily appertain to such office, and to preach the sermon at the annual religious service."

Upon a vote being taken on this proposed amendment the Society declared against its adoption.

The Secretary then read the third proposed amendment, that to Section XX., by which it was proposed to strike out the word "church" and insert in place thereof the word "religious;" and after the words "Valley Forge," add the words "and such service shall be held, whenever possible, in the State House, or in one of the two city buildings immediately adjacent thereto, known as Congress Hall and City Hall;" so that said section shall read :

SECTION XX.

"An annual religious service shall be held on the Sunday nearest to the 19th day of December commemorative of the commencement of the American Army's encampment at Valley Forge, and such service shall be held, whenever possible, in the State House, or in one of the two city buildings immediately adjacent thereto, known as Congress Hall and City Hall. Other commemorative services may be held at the discretion of the Board of Managers."

Upon the question of the adoption of this amendment the Society voted against its adoption.

Captain S. Emlen Meigs then offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted :

"*Resolved*, That the thanks of this Society be extended to its Officers and Managers, who have served it during the past year, for the very efficient manner in which they have conducted its affairs."

Mr. Charles Pomeroy Sherman offered the following resolution :

"*Resolved*, That the Secretary of this Society be, and hereby is, authorized and directed to print a full account of the proceedings at each Annual Meeting, including verbatim copies of all resolutions and amendments offered thereat, and to incorporate the same with the Annual Report of the Board of Managers for the preceding year, and to send a copy thereof to each member of this Society at least two months before the next Annual Meeting."

Mr. Richard De Charms Barclay moved that the resolution be referred to the incoming Board with power to act. After some discussion on the part of Mr. Sherman and Colonel J. Granville Leach in support of Mr. Sherman's resolution, Mr. Barclay withdrew his motion, and the discussion on the adoption of the resolution was continued by Mr. Sherman, Major J. Edward Carpenter and Colonel J. Granville Leach, whereupon Mr. Shippen renewed the motion to refer it to the incoming Board of Managers with power to act. After some debate on the part of Mr. Benjamin Ford Dorrance, Captain Alexander Wilson Russell, U.S.N., Mr. Charles Pomeroy Sherman, and Dr. Bushrod Washington James, the motion of Mr. Shippen was not agreed to. The original resolution of Mr. Sherman was then adopted.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Mr. Edward Stalker Sayres, as Chairman of the Nominating Committee, presented the following ticket:

Pennsylvania
Society of Sons of the Revolution,

April 3, 1899.

Ticket proposed by the Nominating Committee to the Society for Election of Officers, Managers, and Delegates.

President,

HON. WILLIAM WAYNE.

First Vice-President,

RICHARD MCCALL CADWALADER.

Second Vice-President,

WILLIAM HENRY EGLE, M.D.

Secretary,

ETHAN ALLEN WEAVER.

Treasurer,

CHARLES HENRY JONES.

Registrar,

MAJOR RICHARD STRADER COLLUM, U.S.M.C.

Historian,

JOSIAH GRANVILLE LEACH.

Chaplain,

THE REV. GEORGE WOOLSEY HODGE.

Managers.

JAMES EDWARD CARPENTER.

CAPT. HENRY HOBART BELLAS, U.S.A.

HON. SAMUEL WHITAKER PENNYPACKER.

WILLIAM MACPHERSON HORNOR.

JOHN WOOLF JORDAN.

REV. HORACE EDWIN HAYDEN.

DALLAS CADWALLADER IRISH.

THOMAS HEWSON BRADFORD, M.D.

FRANCIS VON ALBADÉ CABEEN.

Delegates to the General Society.

JAMES EDWARD CARPENTER.
 CHARLES HENRY JONES.
 HON. SAMUEL WHITAKER PENNYPACKER.
 MAJOR RICHARD STRADER COLLUM, U.S.M.C.
 FREDERICK PRIME.

Alternates.

JOSIAH GRANVILLE LEACH.
 FRANKLIN PLATT.
 ALEXANDER KRUMBHAAR.
 ALEXANDER WILLIAMS BIDDLE, M.D.
 HON. HENRY GURLEY HAY.

Mr. Sherman asked whether the nominations of the ticket by such a committee prohibited the nominating of any one else to an office. The Chairman ruled that there was no such by-law adopted by this Society, and any other nominations could therefore be made. There being no opposition, Mr. Barclay made a motion, which was unanimously agreed to, that the Secretary cast one ballot for the Society in favor of the ticket read by Mr. Sayres, whereupon the Secretary read the ballot cast by him, and the Chairman declared the nominations made by the Nominating Committee duly elected as the Officers, Managers, Delegates, and Alternate Delegates of the Society for the ensuing year.

Professor Frederick Prime offered a resolution of thanks to Mr. Henry Martyn Dechert for the able manner in which he presided over the meeting, which motion was placed before the meeting by the Secretary and unanimously adopted.

The Chairman expressed his appreciation of the vote of thanks, after which Mr. Edward Shippen made a motion that the reading of the rough minutes of the meeting be dispensed with, which motion was agreed to.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

HENRY MARTYN DECHERT,
Chairman pro tem.

ETHAN ALLEN WEAVER,
Secretary.

Annual Sermon,
preached in
Christ Church, Second Street, Philadelphia,
December 18, 1898.

Committee on Annual Church Service,

1898.

JOHN MORGAN ASH, JR.
BRIG.-GEN. ABSALOM BAIRD, U.S.A.
LOUIS ALEXANDER BIDDLE.
JOHN HORACE BLISS.
MAJ.-GEN. JOHN RUTTER BROOKE, U.S.A.
BRIG.-GEN. LOUIS HENRY CARPENTER,
U.S.V. (COLONEL U.S.A.).
REAR-ADMIRAL PEIRCE CROSBY, U.S.N.
RUSSELL DUANE.
COLONEL JAMES FORNEY, U.S.M.C.
ARTHUR HALE.
HENRY MAY KEIM.
ALEXANDER KRUMBHAAR.
THOMAS MCKEAN, JR.
SAMUEL DAVIS PAGE.

PARK PAINTER.
CHRISTOPHER STUART PATTERSON.
RICHARD PETERS, JR.
BARON GEORGE CHARLES PILAR VON
PILCHAU.
THOMAS ROBB, JR.
BENJAMIN RUSH.
BRIG.-GEN. CHARLES GREENE SAW
TELLE, U.S.A.
ROBERT WILLIAM SMITH.
JOHN THOMPSON SPENCER.
MAJ.-GEN. WILLIAM FARRAR SMITH,
U.S.A.
GEORGE STEPTOE WASHINGTON.
WILLIAM WAYNE, JR.

JAMES EDWARD CARPENTER.

WILLIAM MACPHERSON HORNOR, *Chairman*.

THE TENTH ANNUAL SERMON,

PREACHED IN

CHRIST CHURCH, SECOND STREET, PHILADELPHIA

December 18, 1898,

BY

REV. G. WOOLSEY HODGE, M.A.,

Chaplain of the Society.

“His mercy is on them that fear Him, from
generation to generation.”—*S. Luke i. 50.*

BRETHREN OF THE SOCIETY OF SONS OF THE REVOLUTION:
For nine consecutive years you have done me the honor of electing me your Chaplain. On the first occasion, in 1890, I preached the annual sermon before you. And since then, while discharging the duties of Chaplain at your various meetings, dedication of monuments, and services, modesty has led me to ask other clergymen, always trying to secure the best I could, to preach the annual sermon. But this year, as some have announced their intention of trying to secure a rule for rotation in the office of Chaplain, and it may be, therefore, the last opportunity that I shall have of exercising this office, I want to claim the privilege of addressing you myself, esteeming it, as I do, a great privilege to address such a body of men as is represented in the membership of this Society.

And in doing this let me take as my theme the high and religious uses which our Society can subserve.

There is a disposition on the part of some to discredit and sneer at our Society, and its kindred patriotic societies, as being undemocratic, calculated to set up among us class distinctions founded merely on the accident of birth, tending to foster an un-

reasonable pride, or as, at best, a useless, wasteful dilettanteism. On the contrary, I claim for a Society founded on the principles of ours a direct Divine sanction, as taught in Holy Scripture, and as having an evident purpose and utility. See how far the idea which is embodied in my text, that a special blessing is transmitted from father to son of those who fear God, is taught throughout the sacred Scriptures. Remember how the Jews have ever based their claim to Divine favor on the fact that they were the descendants of Abraham, the father of the faithful. How often is the plea for help or mercy made on the ground that God is the God of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, and on the promises made to them in reference to their seed. How many whole chapters of the Bible are taken up with genealogies, giving the mere names of father and son for generation after generation. How carefully is the genealogy, after the flesh, of our Blessed Lord Himself preserved all the way up to Adam. See how this principle is embodied even in the great table of the moral law, where it is said that God "visits the sins of the fathers upon the children unto the third and fourth generation of them that hate Him, and shows mercy unto the thousandth generation of them that love Him and keep His commandments." So here in the Magnificat of the Blessed Virgin, in that song which she was inspired to sing when the most marvellous and gracious event that was ever to happen in the history of the world was announced to her, the burden of her hymn was thanksgiving for the fulfilment of God's covenant which He had made to the fathers, that His mercy should be "on them that fear Him, from generation to generation," "that, remembering His mercy, He hath holpen His servant Israel as He had promised to our forefathers Abraham and His seed forever."

Is it not comforting to think that the fear of God,—and the word fear means here not the dread, but the holy reverence and obedience of God, awe of His greatness, fear of offending Him,—that this, secures not only blessings for ourselves but for our children; that the service of God is not a merely selfish thing by which we alone will be benefited, but that in which those who are near and dear to us will also share? Is it not

comforting to feel that we can claim a blessing from God, not on account of our own deserts, but because of the goodness of our forebears? How often is this made a ground for promise in Scripture, as when God by the mouth of His prophets declares He will give certain blessings, or turn certain evils away from His people, "for His servant David's sake"? What greater benefit can come to a man than from having a pious parentage, from having had thrown round him during that most exposed and dangerous period of life, infancy and youth, the guiding, guarding, and elevating influences of wise, good, and loving parents? How many of us owe all that is best and noblest in us to such parental influences. And as physical traits are transmitted, not only from parent to child, but often even through several generations, or crop out again in the grandchildren or great-grandchildren even of those whose immediate ancestors did not possess them, so in spiritual qualities it may well be that if one is distinguished by bravery or goodness or nobility of character, the same may appear in his descendants even to a remote period.

Is not this in accord with the teachings of the latest science? How are the best cattle and the fleetest horses produced? Is it not by breeding, by using the greatest care in regard to the qualities of those selected as sires and dams? It is wonderful what perfection can be attained by these means. How markedly the qualities of the thoroughbred show themselves. And so if every horse and cow and dog even may be the better for its pedigree, is it useless for men to preserve theirs, if they are so fortunate as to have one?

What is this but the modern great and all but universally accepted theory of development? It was a natural selection and survival of the fittest that placed the men from whom we are proud to trace our descent in the positions of trust and eminence they occupied during the Revolution. And if they were men, as they generally were, who entered the army, not from the motives that often lead men to do so, but from pure love of country, and who were capable of a patient devotion, suffering, and self-sacrifice not often manifest in the annals of mankind, it is not unnatural or unreasonable to suppose that they may have

transmitted to us, their children, somewhat of the same characteristics.

It is therefore no mere old world and discredited claim that we set up when we make membership in this Society dependent upon the tracing of one's descent from those who bore their part in the establishment of this nation, but a very just and proper presumption that the children of such parents may have some claim for distinction among their fellow-men.

And this is especially true when we remember that this Society exists not for the mere parade of our family trees, not because we are inflated with pride of ancestry, but for the effect which it can have on ourselves. We preserve these traditions and we associate ourselves together for the purpose of reminding ourselves of the source from which we have sprung, the rock from which we have been hewn. It can be of immense value to us to remember and study the lives and characters of our ancestors, that we may be sensible of the obligation resting upon us to preserve their names untarnished from any moral soil that we might bring upon them, and that we may be incited by the recollection of the fact that we are descended from them, to emulate their virtues. How many a man has been preserved from falling by the consciousness that he had a name and character to bear. It is one of the moral guards which surround and support us and make it easier for us to resist temptation and live a correct life. It constitutes a vocation. So that as a soldier feels that he has the honor of his country to sustain, a flag to defend at every cost, a uniform to wear upon which he must not bring disgrace, so we, if conscious that we bear the names or are descendants of those who were capable of the heroic deeds which achieved our nation's independence, will feel that we must live lives worthy of such parentage, that we may not bring discredit upon them and have it said that we are a degenerate race.

And so the remembrance of what our sires did will be a direct incentive and inspiration to us to live like lives and emulate their deeds, to serve our country and our fellow-men as they did. And what is there in this age that we need more than such incentives? The whole tendency of our time is to luxury, selfish-

ness, and sloth. Prosperity has enervated us. Neither we nor our children have been brought up in the stern school of poverty, hardship, and circumstances requiring the exhibition of the nobler virtues. The unbroken peace of a generation, the rapidly and easily accumulated wealth which has been within the reach almost of all, and the ease and comforts and opportunities for self-indulgence which such wealth brings, the many positions of emolument, the many avenues for obtaining wealth by not strictly honest means, the many temptations which such things bring, the many inducements to idleness, luxurious or evil living, which undermine the character and make it indifferent and deaf to all high and noble callings,—this is the special danger of our age. And we need something to counteract it, to awaken us out of luxury and sloth, to inspire and lead to loftier, better living.

As hateful and horrible as war is, it has this advantage,—and I believe it is the explanation why it has so long been permitted in the history of men,—it is a discipline, it brings the sternness and hardship needed, and affords the opportunity for bringing out what is noble and heroic in human character. It has its evils, of course, its demoralizations; it is in itself as far as can be from the practice of those virtues and the living of that life which Christianity teaches us to regard as the best and highest, and it is not a thing which we should enter upon for this purpose. But, nevertheless, it has its uses. As the knife in the hand of the skilful surgeon may bring life and health, so I believe God uses these occasions, as means which He sees necessary under the present constitution of human nature, for the advancement of moral ends. Thus I believe our late war, as much as I would have given anything to have prevented it, will be a distinct gain to our nation. I do not mean in the way of material, but of moral, results. It has afforded a short but stern school to many thousands of our young men who had never known what discipline, or self-restraint scarcely, were before. It has appealed to what was highest and noblest in their natures and afforded scope for its exercise. It has made heroes. It has called forth sympathy and interest on behalf of others, taught the value of human life, and set men, as they never have before, to devise means by

which it can be protected and preserved. And it has fired multitudes of men to lead a different life from that of mere self-seeking and indifference to all interests but their own.

Now if actual war itself can do that, may not some of the same results be obtained from the history of wars, from reviewing the deeds of nobility and heroism in the past, and especially from the formation of such a Society as this, whose purpose is to band men together because they are the lineal descendants of those who have lived such lives and were capable of such deeds? It is no small thing to say to a man, "You come of a noble race; the blood of kings, or, better still, of those who have been in the truest sense of the word noble men, flows in your veins." I can conceive of few incentives greater than going to a man and saying, "Your sires were worthy men; they bore illustrious names, unsullied reputations; a nation holds them in honor. Prove yourself worthy of them; do nothing to stain the name they have transmitted to you; try to be like them."

And believe me, brethren, there is nothing which this age needs more than such incentives to right and noble action. Its manifest tendency is to worldliness. And I use that word, not as it is used by some religionists, as distinguishing even innocent amusements and recreations from religious exercises, but in its true sense of absorption in mere material things, business, pleasures, gratification of the physical senses, to the neglect of all spiritual interests and pursuits. It is the indifference to all that is high and good and noble that men need to be aroused out of. There are other wars in which men should take part; there are other battles to be fought besides those which are waged with implements of war. There are other oppressions under which men groan, other causes to be righted, besides those political inequalities which existed in old time or which may exist now. In spite of our fathers having fought and bled to obtain the political freedom of this country, our people do not yet enjoy all the liberties they should. There are vast class, social and economical, burdens and injustices, from which men suffer. There is grinding poverty, disease, vice, and a thousand forms of evil oppressing, degrading, and bearing down, often to despair and death, multi-

tudes of men, women, and helpless children, born or brought under such conditions through no fault of theirs, here in our midst. And men, men of intelligence, culture, and wealth, instead of putting lance in rest and entering on the noble quest of trying to right these wrongs and redress these grievances and freeing these slaves, are wrapped in the cerements of indifference and neglect. They turn their eyes away from the sights of misery, they stop their ears to the cries of the oppressed, and when confronted with these problems shrug their shoulders and say they are not responsible for them, they are no concern of theirs, or that they cannot be righted. How is it when this nation was so ready to rush into war on behalf of those under physical oppression in a neighboring country, and such multitudes were willing to forego their ease and security and submit to hardship and danger, run the risk of loss of health or limb or life, and volunteer in their country's armies,—how is it that there are so few who are sensible of the moral oppressions under which men suffer, and are willing to take up the nobler strife against moral ills and endure hardships in that cause? There may not be the same glory in that war, the same chance of promotion, the same rewards and insignia of rank to be obtained, but it is all the more glorious and noble on that account. And we have the sure promise that He who sees in secret will in time reward every one openly an hundredfold.

Then see what opportunity there is to serve one's country in the time of peace. When there are those who simply look upon their country as a prey upon which they can seize for their own personal advantage, and feed and fatten in her offices, without the slightest consideration of the interests of the commonweal, how imperative it is that there should be those who are ready to enter her service to have her interests at heart and promote the good of all, to enter upon the truly noble quest of seeking to deliver her from the thralldom to those who under the pretence of political service are sacrificing her interests to their own?

And under the new condition of things upon which our country—whether wisely or unwisely—is now entering, how wide a field is there, and how imperative a call, for the exercise of the

purest patriotism and manifestation of the truest integrity of character? What is it that makes so many of our people hesitate to commit themselves to the principle of extension of empire? It is the fear of its possibly injurious effect upon ourselves,—the fear that the additional number of governmental positions thrown open to the greed and avarice of our people, and the opportunities offered of oppressing dependent nations, may repeat the very evils from which we have sought to deliver those people, and effect a great demoralization among ourselves. Our treatment of the Indians and Negroes in our own land has not been such as to afford assurance that the same wrongs will not be repeated abroad. But if we could but rise to the occasion and establish a thorough and righteous civil service, not only would it afford legitimate occupation for numbers of our own citizens, but it would be of inestimable value in carrying the blessings of our civilization, of our liberties, and our religion to the long undeveloped islands of the West Indies and the distant Pacific. And the fact that such government could be established there would act favorably in tending to do away with the corruptions under which we suffer at home. If this Society can do anything to raise up a set of men who will serve their country from the same motives and in the same way our fathers in the Revolution did, in this new change in her relationship to the world, a change not less great than that wrought by the Revolution itself, it will have amply justified its existence.

And let us remember, finally, and let us try to impress upon all our people, young and old, this truth, that it is only by living as individuals and as a people in accordance with God's eternal laws of righteousness, laws which are just as inherent in human constitutions as the laws of gravitation or cohesion are in matter, that the promise of my text can be obtained. In all the promises made to ancient Israel the blessings to descend from their forefathers were always conditioned upon obedience to God's laws and observance of His statutes. In event of failure to do so, instant dispersion and destruction were denounced against them, which threatenings have been most literally and inexorably fulfilled. And so it will ever be, no persons and no nations will

ever permanently flourish which disregard the eternal laws of morality and virtue. Only righteousness can exalt a people. Only those who fear God, have a holy reverence and love of Him, can claim the mercy which He promises from generation to generation. Let us feel, therefore, that it is perfectly legitimate for us to claim that mercy so promised, ever remembering that it is conditioned upon righteousness and obedience on our part. Let us study the lives and deeds and preserve the records of those men to whose goodness and sufferings and sacrifice we owe the glorious privileges which we possess in this great country which age by age is rising to new heights, expanding in power, and taking larger part in moulding the destinies of the world. Let us not be content, as so many are, with living lives of mere self-interest and ease, but let us be enthused to rise and take our part in working out the destiny God has in store for men. Let us listen to the cry of the oppressed, let us try to do something to remove the burdens and injustices from which so many suffer, to usher in that time when all God's promises shall be fulfilled, when men "shall learn war no more," when "the knowledge of the Lord shall cover the land as the waters cover the sea," and "the kingdoms of this world become the kingdoms of our God and of His Christ," which means, the unbroken reign of righteousness and peace.

So let us stand shoulder to shoulder, worthy sons of worthy sires, ever making firm resolves to seek high aims and do noble deeds, claiming the fulfilment of God's promise of mercy, the mercy of pardon, acceptance, and favor, "on them that fear Him, from generation to generation," and, remembering the favor which God showed to our fathers and has been showing to us, their children, let us, as in this annual service, utter with new fervor and zeal that great suffrage in the world's Litany:

"O God, we have heard with our ears and our fathers have declared unto us, the noble words that Thou didst in their days and in the old time before them.

"O Lord, arise, help us, and deliver us for Thine honour."

Annual Dinner,
Hotel Stratford, Philadelphia,
December 19, 1898.

DINNER

TO

COMMEMORATE THE GOING INTO WINTER QUARTERS
OF THE AMERICAN ARMY AT VALLEY FORGE,
DECEMBER 19, 1777.

THE Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution commemorated the one hundred and twenty-first anniversary of the beginning of the encampment of the American Army at Valley Forge by a dinner at the Hotel Stratford, Philadelphia, December 19, 1898.

The celebration was of greater magnitude than any previously given by the Society, and was eminently successful in every particular. The guest of honor was Major-General Nelson A. Miles, the hero of the recently victorious American Army.

The dining-room was effectively decorated—buff and blue, the colors of the Society, intermingled with the national colors, and the flags of the Continental Army blended with the stars and stripes that now float victoriously over Cuba, Porto Rico, and the far-distant Philippines. Graceful palms, festoons of smilax, bouquets of yellow chrysanthemums and roses, and blue violets gave a touch of rare and fragrant beauty to the scene.

The arrangements were in charge of Major Richard Strader Collum, U.S.M.C., who had associated with him the following Committee:

HON. ROBERT ADAMS.
CAPTAIN HENRY HOBART BELLAS, U.S.A.
WILLIAM ELLISON BULLAS.
FRANCIS VON ALBADÉ CABEEN.
JAMES EDWARD CARPENTER.
BENJAMIN FORD DORRANCE.
WILLIAM HENRY EGLE, M.D.
STANLEY GRISWOLD FLAGG, JR.
GEORGE CUTHBERT GILLESPIE.
SAMUEL FREDERIC HOUSTON.
CHARLES HARE HUTCHINSON.

CHARLES HENRY JONES.
JOHN WOOLF JORDAN.
ROBERT PACKER LINDERMAN.
HORACE MAGEE.
THOMAS HARRISON MONTGOMERY.
SAMUEL DAVIS PAGE.
FRANCIS RAWLE.
EDWARD STALKER SAYRES.
EDWARD SHIPPEN.
ETHAN ALLEN WEAVER.
CHARLES WILLIAMS.

At eight o'clock the members and guests to the number of two hundred and thirty marched to the tables. Grace having been offered by the Rev. William Wallace Silvester, S.T.D., the memories of Valley Forge were revived when three men wearing the torn and tattered uniforms of the Continental Army marched through the banquet-hall, and with drums and fife played "Yankee Doodle."

The following *menu* was then served :

...Menu...



HUÎTRES EN COQUILLE.

POTAGE À LA WINDSOR.

KINGFISH JOINVILLE.

POMMES DE TERRE CHÂTEAU.

TIMBALES WASHINGTON.

FILET DE BŒUF AU MADERE.

ÉPINARDS AUX ŒUFS.

Sorbet Continental.

CAILLES EN CASSEROLE SUR TOAST.

SALADE ET FROMAGE.

GLACES MILITAIRES.

GÂTEAUX ASSORTIS.

FRUIT.

CAFÉ.

After the dinner came the post-prandial feast, at which Mr. Richard McCall Cadwalader, First Vice-President of the Society, acted as toast-master.

OPENING REMARKS OF MR. CADWALADER.

FELLOW-MEMBERS: You know that this is our tenth year. Started by some active spirits fresh from the Historical Society, we have progressed by moderation and conservatism. Embracing all creeds, of different political faith, from all pursuits of life, we meet to-night a united and friendly Society. Gathered from all parts of the State, we number over one thousand respectable, God-fearing American citizens. [Applause.] It is a thing to be proud of, to be spoken of. May this spirit and these same pleasant associations continue to our descendants.

As it is somewhat late, I will not be able to read all the correspondence and letters of regret. Still, I would like to tell you that your President has written of his physical inability to be here this evening. It seems to me a misfortune that we have not, in his accustomed place, a descendant of that most picturesque soldier of the Revolution, General Anthony Wayne. [Applause.] The various letters from the distinguished gentlemen of this country, who have replied in the most appreciative and kindly manner, make us regret their absence all the more. I can only give you the names as they come to me: Captain Jewett, of the Navy; Secretary Long [applause]; an enthusiastic letter from General Brooke; Mr. Edmunds not only regrets, but says he never goes out at night [laughter]; a letter from Admiral Schley [applause], and one from Commodore Casey, who regrets exceedingly; Captain Sands, Commander Crowninshield, Colonel Huntington, whom you know as well as I, and others.

The first toast of this evening is the encampment of the army at "Valley Forge." To respond to this toast the Committee have succeeded in bringing back to Philadelphia an old member, the late Rector of St. Stephen's Church, Dr. McConnell. [Applause and cheers.]

“Valley Forge.”

RESPONSE BY REV. S. D. McCONNELL, D.D.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN: I think I can realize to some extent the feelings of a man who has died and come to life again. Two years ago I passed away from this mortal sphere into the intermediate state of Brooklyn. From there I have been recalled by the magic voice of your Chairman [laughter]; and I think nothing could be more fitting than that I should be received again, when I once more “revisit the glimpses of the moon,” by this company of wan and emaciated and starved descendants of their forefathers of Valley Forge [laughter], sitting about their frugal board, eating their bowl of porridge, and trying to recall the times which they have never known. [Laughter.]

I appreciate more than I can very well say, gentlemen, your courtesy in allowing me, as a member of your own Society, to sit down with you once more and join in your festivities, and to add my little word to what may be said this evening.

No one can speak to the toast of Valley Forge, however, altogether in a light tone. The theme itself is a serious one, and even though it be an after-dinner occasion, you will pardon me if I speak in somewhat of a sober vein.

No one could over-estimate the importance of the things which were done at Valley Forge. In the autumn of the year 1777, the whole Revolutionary movement appeared to be falling into decay and disintegrating. Men whose time was about to expire as soldiers in the Continental Army, from all the colonies north and south, and from the middle colonies, began to drop away. A universal, or at any rate a very widespread, feeling of discouragement and hopelessness began to take possession, not only of the soldiers, but of the members of Congress and of the people generally.

Washington went into winter quarters at Valley Forge. The story of the sufferings of that band of patriots there has been told again and again. Nothing would be easier than to re-tell it, and to play upon the sympathies which are always awakened by the contemplation of human suffering. Nothing would be

easier than that, nor would anything be, I think, more futile. It is true that there passed a winter of suffering at Valley Forge the like of which has probably never been seen since, unless it was matched by the brief campaign in Cuba lately. So far as physical suffering was concerned, probably no army of its size, none on this continent, at any rate, has ever experienced more than that of Washington at Valley Forge. But the significant thing, and that which I wish you to bear in mind, is that all that suffering was quite unnecessary. We are in the habit of assuming that the poor Continentals starved because there was no food; that they went barefooted and left the blood in their tracks over the frozen ground and snow because there were no shoes. Nothing could be more contrary to the facts. Mr. John Fiske, the historian, declares that at the very time when Washington's army was starving at Valley Forge, there were barrels of flour going to waste all over the country; that at the time they were barefooted and almost naked, there were hogsheads of shoes and clothing where it was not possible for them to get into the hands and on to the feet of the soldier. In one camp there were horses without wagons; in another camp there were wagons without horses. In one camp there were shoes that were not mates. In one camp there was flour without ovens; in another ovens without flour. And so it went: how familiar it all sounds! [Laughter, joined in heartily by General Miles].

But there is another side to the story which is equally familiar. When you come to examine a little into why it was that this condition of things existed, the answer is that the members of Congress, sitting in Philadelphia, insisted, one that his particular favorite should be appointed commissary, and another that his should fill the place of quartermaster. [Laughter and applause.] And when General Washington appealed to Congress sitting here, and pointed out the folly and the sin of such a condition of things, no less a man than John Adams declared that, according to his way of thinking, General Washington's ideas were altogether sentimental and unpractical; that if he could have his own way, not only quartermasters and commissaries and inspectors-general should be appointed from time to time for short terms,

but that the commander-in-chief of the army should be appointed for a year at a time! [Laughter and applause.]

Now, gentlemen, these were the facts about Valley Forge. There is no question about the suffering; there is no question about the endurance and patience of the men who endured the suffering: but there is equally no doubt that the suffering was quite needless.

I have said it was not necessary. From another point of view, however, it was necessary: it was necessary in order that it might try the spirits of the men; that it might test them, to see of what temper they were, to sort out from among them those who would be able to endure trial, and so become the sires of the sons of future freemen. It is speaking, I think, within the truth to say that the nationality of the United States was begun at Valley Forge. And it is curious that the instinct or spirit of nationality of this, the least militant of all countries, began with the army. The United States Army was made before the United States was. As a matter of fact, the United States was made by the United States Army; and the United States Army was made at Valley Forge. It was during that long winter of suffering at Valley Forge that men were tested and weeded out, when those who were not able to endure, those who had not the strength and courage to belong to "Gideon's band," went back to their own places again;—it was there that the army of the United States was first formed, and there that the instinct of a common nationality first found expression. Before that time there had been patriotism not a little, but it was colonial patriotism; it was the love of this army or that, of this detachment or that detachment, for this particular colony or that. It was during that winter at Valley Forge—and I think my friend, Dr. Egle, will bear me out—that that spirit or instinct of cohesion, that instinct of nationality, was developed which has been the salvation of our country from that time until now. For that reason, then, the suffering was not wasted. In its fires Colonials were fused into Americans! I believe no suffering is ever wasted in this world; it finds its meaning. Adversity, like the foul toad, has yet a precious jewel in its head; and the precious jewel of this adversity was the development of the sense of nationality.

There had been patriots before, but it was Valley Forge that created the American patriot. What is the American patriot? He is the man who sees the country's destiny and believes in it. That was the characteristic of the men of Valley Forge. There were not many of them, but they were fit. They saw their country's destiny away in the distance, they believed in it, and were glad. They suffered for it, they marched for it, they fought for it, and in the long run they gained it.

What is the patriot, then, but the man who believes in the essential vitality of his country? When nearly a hundred years had passed away, the same test was put to the country again. The question was raised (as in the minds of the men of Valley Forge the question had taken form), shall there be a nation? has this union such an indivisible sense of vitality and personality that it cannot be divided, or suffer excision, without danger of destruction? And again it was the patriot, that is, the man who saw his country's destiny and believed in it, who went to the front, and fought for it and suffered for it, and settled that question for all time. And again he had no shoes, and his blankets were shoddy, and Congress appointed the commissary-general, and so on to the end of the chapter!

Then a generation passed away, and the country was again confronted with the question whether it could see its destiny and would believe in it; and the question hung for a little while, though only for a little while, in doubt. Then it saw its duty, it recognized its destiny, it believed in its own instincts; and again it fought for it and won it. And again it had no shoes, and it had no blankets, and the commissary was in the hands of the wrong man, and so on to the end of the chapter. [Laughter and applause.]

The text is a fruitful one, and one might carry it on indefinitely; but a parson is bound to keep somewhere within hailing distance, at any rate, of his text. Our text is Valley Forge. Now, to my mind, it is of small significance what they suffered at Valley Forge. The suffering passed with the men. The thing which they *did* abides to this day, and will abide for a long while to come, as we may well hope.

Now, here are these two great facts that lie over against each other. On the one hand, a group of men, or, to speak more accurately, the great body of the people who are patriots, and who always have been patriots, but who, on the other hand, have been tormented and be-pestered from the very beginning by foes which are of their own household, by evils which attack the body politic from within, by the politician, by the money-getter, by the doubter, by the quibbler, by the indifferent man. These are the burdens which the country has had to carry from the beginning until now.

To-day we confront, as you all know, a new outlook and new possibilities. Now, there are some gentlemen who tell us that as we are confronted by a new situation, and maybe a greater destiny, we should turn our backs upon those possibilities, for the reason that the quartermaster and the commissary and the politician, and so on, will render us so impotent that we dare not wisely venture to follow along the path which seems to be opened for us. We have not been able thus far, they say, to keep in check those enemies, those ultimate destroyers of the life of the body politic; therefore we should turn back from every gate that opens, and confine ourselves closely to our own affairs, not because our own affairs are pre-eminently great or pre-eminently pressing, but because we have thus far failed to conduct those affairs with decency. It seems to me no suggestion can be more unworthy than this. It should be a thought that certainly the sons of the fathers of Valley Forge should not entertain for a moment. The commissary and the quartermaster and the politician and the congressman have never yet succeeded in destroying this country. [Applause.] What is more, they have never come anywhere near destroying it. We have borne with them—I speak only of the bad ones, not of the good ones: that goes without saying. Our country has not been seriously disturbed by them. Its super-abundant, virile, abounding strength and vitality have been so great that it has paid little attention to these evils, and has not felt them greatly. I am not quite sure but what they may become more perilous, possibly more deadly, within a generation to come than they are to-day. But let that be as it may, I, for one,

am satisfied that our forefathers at Valley Forge fought this thing out long ago—fought it all out—and that they settled the belief in the destiny of this our country, settled it so positively and so securely that it never shall be disturbed, at any rate while we live.

We, therefore, are proud of the name and the fact of being Sons of the Revolution. But we are more than that, we are Sons of the Eternal Revolution; not of that one which had its local phase and occasion in history a hundred odd years ago. We are the sons of that, but they themselves, our forefathers, were the sons of that revolution which went back a hundred years before their time, and their forefathers were, in turn, the sons of a revolution which went back still further. We all, if we be righteous men and patriots, are sons of that eternal revolution, and represent that work in this world expressed long ago in that majestic phrase, that “He will overturn, and overturn, until He comes whose right it is to reign.” [Applause and cheers.]

REMARKS OF CHAIRMAN IN INTRODUCING THE TOAST, “THE ARMY.”

In announcing the next toast, “The Army,” I beg you to remember that throughout this country the Sons of the Revolution have been most active in the last campaign. In our Pennsylvania Society nearly one hundred members have had active service in the army and navy. [Applause.] We have lost two members of this Society, Captain Fornance, of the Thirteenth Infantry, who was mortally wounded at the assault of San Juan, and Captain Stearns, who died of fever contracted in camp at Chickamauga.

It has been said by philosophers that the great national wealth of this country has been caused by the absence of militarism; yet to-day we have the spectacle that while the great powers of Europe are endeavoring to decrease their armies, we find the absolute necessity of increasing ours. It is a most encouraging evidence of our position and our civilization.

I believe that the army of the United States has united this country, north, south, east, and west. [Applause.]

In response to this toast, we naturally turn to General Miles.

“The Army.”

RESPONSE BY MAJOR-GENERAL NELSON A. MILES, U. S. A.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN: I thank you for the honor of an invitation to be present on this occasion, and I appreciate the privilege of being with you in such a company, and commemorating such a cause. I thank the gentleman who has preceded me for the tribute that he paid to the profession of arms. The art of war is one of the oldest arts; it is a science, and, like every other science or profession, men must be skilled in order to be efficient. [Applause.] Men must understand their business and their profession in order to fulfil the expectations and requirements of their positions. The science of war is more a science to-day than ever before; the appliances are more complicated than those that our forefathers used a hundred years ago, and there is every reason why we should have a certain number of our people skilled in the art of war.

As the presiding officer has said, while the European governments are considering the advisability of diminishing their physical forces, we, on the other hand, find it necessary to increase our physical force in order to maintain the position that we have gained as one of the great powers of the earth.

It is absolutely impossible for a nation to maintain its position as one of the great powers of the earth unless it has physical force sufficient to maintain its dignity, its interests, and its authority [applause], and while I, as much as any other man in this assembly, would advise against an army of great magnitude, yet I believe that we can establish a system, a standard, that will give us all the force and authority and power that we need. At the same time we can commend it to the adoption of other countries. They have made every man, for instance, in Germany, a trained and drilled soldier; their entire male population is one great army; they have gone to the one extreme. China, on the other hand, has gone to the other extreme; the largest and most populous nation in the world, yet subjugated, whipped, by a little power one-twelfth its size, yet more skilled in the use of modern appliances of war. [Applause.]

Nothing could be more fitting at this time than to celebrate and commemorate the lofty patriotism, the heroic deeds, and the sacrifices of the men who espoused the cause of liberty, of freedom of thought and of action, and the right of man to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness,—a cause for which they pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor: and well did they contribute all these for the great and noble purpose of benefiting themselves, their descendants, and, in fact, the human race, especially in the Western Hemisphere.

They struggled for a noble purpose and under great embarrassments, similar to that which the patriots of the islands located in the two hemispheres have fought for and died for within recent years and within the field of our own observation. To their fortitude, wisdom, and patriotism we owe the existence, the growth, the development, the strength, the grandeur, of this great republic, the marvel of the civilized world. What they suffered and died for at Valley Forge and other fields we now enjoy. The principles they enunciated and defended have been an inspiration to our later ancestors and to ourselves for a hundred years, and they are the priceless inheritance that we hope to vouchsafe to our children's children.

Occasions like this not only make us stronger and inspire us with new spirit, and make us better as soldiers, patriots, and citizens, but they give us new hope in the perpetuity, prosperity, and purity of our institutions and the government that we are pledged to maintain.

While we have every reason to reflect with pride upon the heroic deeds and the principles of our ancestors and their achievements, which equal or excel any events of similar history to which any people can justly point with pride, at the same time there are grave responsibilities and duties devolving upon us in our day and generation to maintain. We have outgrown the mantle that fell to us from our fathers' shoulders. We have become one of the great powers of the world. Within the borders of our own territories, we embrace nearly a hundred millions of the human family, and their weal or woe in the years to come depends largely upon the intelligence, wisdom, and honesty of the

thoughtful, patriotic citizens of to-day. We have duties and responsibilities, not only to and for our own homes, the communities in which we live, our own state and nation; but we are under a sacred pledge before the world to exert our best efforts to promote the welfare of a people who, like our fathers, have made a most heroic effort, against overwhelming odds, for freedom and justice. [Applause.] We have heard the wail of distress, the cry for mercy and for aid by a long-suffering people. Our noble sailors and soldiers have braved every danger, and rescued twelve millions of people from the oppression and spoliation of a cruel tyranny. [Applause.] Now it is our duty in all our relations with those people to so shape our course that every act shall be governed by impartial justice and unquestionable honesty. [Applause.] We can extend to them the bountiful support and sympathy that our fathers would have been glad to have received under similar circumstances, and that would be becoming an enlightened people and a great nation.

To illustrate how a people appreciate liberty, how they appreciate the acts of their benefactors and deliverers and liberators, we only need to point to the people of those islands and their demonstrations of joy as they hailed the coming of our troops and the appearance of the Stars and Stripes in those countries, cursed for three hundred years with tyranny and cruelty. To illustrate their appreciation: A few days ago a force landed on the north coast of Cuba, at Nuevitas, under the command of a very distinguished officer, General Carpenter,* a man who had gained distinction during the great Civil War, a man who had rendered distinguished service on the western plains by his fortitude, his courage, his indomitable energy and force. [Applause.] He landed, as I say, on the northern coast of Cuba, took possession of the beautiful harbor of Nuevitas, and proceeded inland to the centre, the very heart, of the island of Cuba. He proceeded to the third city in size in Cuba, Puerto Principe. He went there with only eight soldiers, wearing the uniform of

* Brigadier-General Louis Henry Carpenter, a Member of the Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution.

the soldiers of the United States Army, and instead of finding any hostile force, or any feeling, or any sentiment that was hostile to the coming of the American soldiers and the American flag, his pathway was strewn with flowers by the people; they gathered the flowers and garlands from their gardens and threw them in his pathway to express their appreciation and their joy that the deliverers and the liberators had come to their country. [Applause, and cries of "Good!" "Good!"]

We make a mistake in speaking of the people of that island, or the island of Porto Rico, and, I believe, the islands of the Philippines, as being so blind or so ignorant that they do not appreciate the difference between light and darkness, between liberty and freedom, and cruelty and justice. [Applause.]

As a nation we have become too great to be controlled by personal and partisan interests and intrigue; self-interest must give place to the welfare of the state; all politics and statesmanship, in the emergencies and experiences of the present, should be guided by the future welfare of the Republic.

Possibly in no community in the United States are the services and achievements of the heroes of a hundred years ago more appreciated and honored than by the people of Philadelphia, the home of William Penn, Benjamin Franklin, Chief Justice McKean, Robert Morris, General Muhlenberg, General Anthony Wayne, McClellan, Reynolds, Meade, and Hancock. [Great applause and cheers.] Our institutions are safe in the hands of such an intelligent and patriotic people, and I am sure that the government our fathers established will be respected and maintained by you. I am sure that you esteem yourselves fortunate that you live within its borders, and honor and love the great Republic which affords us immeasurable blessings. [Prolonged applause, and three cheers given for General Miles. Cries of "What is the matter with Miles?" Numerous responses of "He's all right!"]

REMARKS OF THE CHAIRMAN IN INTRODUCING THE TOAST,
"THE NAVY."

Whatever may be our individual opinion as to the progress of this nation or territorial expansion, we all agree that the navy of

the United States has made us a power to be respected throughout the world. [Applause.] We had hoped that Captain Sigsbee would respond to this toast. Unfortunately, he has not been able to be present. However, the Chairman of this Committee has been so successful in everything and all things, I ask him to respond to the toast of "The Navy."



"The Navy."

RESPONSE OF MAJOR RICHARD STRADER COLLUM, U.S.M.C.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN: I do not want you to think for a moment that the Chairman has taken me by surprise, because he informed me this morning that in the event of the distinguished gentleman not appearing to-night I ought to say something; so I have prepared a few lines.

In the presence of the distinguished officers of the army and navy, and the representative gentlemen of our city and State, I feel my utter incapacity to do justice to the toast just announced.

The history of the navy from December, 1775, when the first ensign ever shown by a regular man-of-war was hoisted in the Delaware on board the "Alfred," by Paul Jones, to the present day has been one of gallant deeds, heroic achievements, self-denying sacrifices, and signal devotion to the call of duty. During this glorious history, the names of the gallant spirits who upheld the honor of the flag on distant seas and in our own waters are emblazoned in imperishable glory on our nation's pages.

When we mention Paul Jones, Barry, Decatur, Stewart, Bainbridge, Hull, Perry, Farragut, Porter, Rowan, Dupont, Dahlgren, Cushing, Dewey, Sampson, Schley, Philip, Evans, Jewell, Hobson, Wainwright, and many others, we refer to the manhood, the bone and sinew, of all that goes to make up the pride and glory of our navy.

It is not necessary to recount the deeds so lately before us during the past summer.

There is one other branch of the service, an integral part of the navy, whose history abounds with instances of gallantry and

self-devotion. I refer to the Marine Corps. Among the gallant officers of that corps may be mentioned Henderson, Twiggs, Reynolds, Heywood, Tilton, Huntingdon, Forney, and Elliott.

Not too much can be said of the army, its bravery, its endurance, its perils, its triumphs; not too much can be said of Miles, Brooke, Lawton, Carpenter, and others; nor can too much be said of the navy.

Compare the history of European navies with our own, contrast the naval operations of England and France with ours in any equal period of time, and the results seem marvellous. Nowhere in history can there be found a more distinguished record, nowhere a more prolific theme.

Over many a soldier's nameless grave wild flowers are growing, over many a coffinless hero's bones the waves sing an endless requiem. As their deeds were, so should their memories be,—alike brave and undaunted, alike honored and revered, side by side, shoulder to shoulder, hand to hand,—and so let their record read in the pages of history, comrades and brothers as they were in the firm resolve to uphold the right, the cause of humanity and justice. [Applause.]

REMARKS OF THE CHAIRMAN IN PROPOSING THE TOAST, "OUR COUNTRY."

"We will close the evening with the toast, 'Our Country.' It embraces everything, and I ask your most favorable reception of the representative of the United States Government, Hon. James M. Beck." [Applause and cheers.]



"Our Country."

RESPONSE BY HON. JAMES M. BECK.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION: It is needless to say that it is a very great pleasure for me to be here to-night and to join with you in the glorious memories of the day we celebrate. I can sympathize to some extent with the soldiers of Valley Forge, for I have recently crawled

out of a snowdrift myself. [Laughter.] I am suffering from such a severe headache that I fear I shall have to ask your very generous indulgence. Indeed, I feel embarrassed in saying anything in the presence of these gentlemen, who have made history?

Upon my right sits the scholarly gentleman, who was the Rector of St. Stephens, at whose feet I sat, I was almost going to say as Saul at the feet of Gamaliel; and if this particular Saul did not turn out to be a Paul, it was not the fault of Gamaliel's teaching, which was eloquent enough to turn out a great many Pauls.

There is General Miles, who has so recently demonstrated with the army under his command that the citizen soldiery of the republic need fear comparison with no army of any nation [applause], that for me to speak in his presence seems to be the idlest kind of a superfluity.

I feel, indeed, very much like the colored gentleman who was tried in the United States Court a few years ago. He was charged with selling liquor without having paid the requisite government tax. Having no attorney, Judge Butler asked Mr. Hampton L. Carson, known to all of us as being both an orator and scholar, as well as an eminent lawyer, to represent him. After the Government had proven a very strong case against this unfortunate son of Africa, Mr. Carson turned to him and said, "Well, do you want to take the stand and testify in your own behalf?" The old darky looked up into Mr. Carson's face and said, "Boss, I think I had better remain neutral." [Laughter.] So I feel to-night that I had better remain neutral in the presence of these gentlemen. I feel very much like that burgess of Gettysburg, of whom some of you may have heard, who felt so averse to soldiers and the profession of arms that on the first day of the battle of Gettysburg he sent out word to both General Lee and General Meade that it was against the town ordinances to fire off firearms. And while it is not recorded that either General Meade or General Lee obeyed the burgess any better than General Miles obeyed General Toral when he bade him cease shooting [applause], yet I have somewhat his feelings to-night.

You have asked me to respond to the toast, "Our Country," and how, perhaps, could I better introduce it than by suggesting to you what would have been the thoughts of those ragged Continentals, of whom Dr. McConnell so eloquently spoke, if they could have even faintly grasped the present possibilities of this country? Imagine, if you can, the most bitter day, that fell upon that little army at Valley Forge, and suppose that Almighty God had vouchsafed to those men, who were suffering such cruel privations, a vision of what a century would bring forth; suppose that God had pictured, in the flame of a dying day, as in a vision, this country to-day, with 75,000,000 of people, with an area of 3,000,000 of square miles, with a territory that extends so far north that its most northerly limits reach into the Arctic Ocean and towards the Pole, and whose southern limit is in the land of perpetual sunshine; the first agricultural, mining, and manufacturing power of the world, and destined to be the first commercial power; wielding an influence to-day second to no civilized power in the world, and destined, as Mr. Joseph Chamberlain but recently said in a political speech in England, at no distant day to be the greatest political power in the world [applause];—imagine I say, the ragged Continental grasping the idea of these possibilities, and would not he have seen of the travail of his soul, and been amply satisfied with so marvellous, nay, I would say, so miraculous an achievement.

It is a fact that the two most important and extraordinary events of history are the development of the Christian religion and the growth of the American Republic. [Applause.] We can search the history of all time for a parallel to either, and it seems to me we cannot account for either except in a reverent belief in an overruling Providence, Who has thus far led this nation, and seems to open at the present time new paths of even greater usefulness and honor for our country.

To what, let me ask, is the greatness of our country due? It is due, I suppose we must all admit, to the wonderful natural resources of our country, in the first place; secondly, to the strength of our people in its varied racial origin; and, thirdly, and by no means least, it seems to me that the growth of our country

is due to that vital principle of our political institutions, which seeks to give the largest liberty to the state, the community, and the individual: for, certainly, the great principle of our country is, after all, not the rule of the majority, but the restraint upon the unbridled will of a majority, which the Constitution of the United States has so wisely provided. [Applause.] It is that principle which, having attacked and destroyed the superstition of the divine right of kings, has made war against the superstition of the divine right of majorities, and has set to them a barrier and said, "Thus far and no farther shalt thou trespass upon individual rights." To this larger liberty is largely due a growth of individual enterprise and energy that is probably unequalled in any other nation in the world.

Now I would like, with your indulgence, simply to draw one inference from that fact, and that is this: that, because democracy in its modern evolution means the growth of the individual, therefore democracy means expansion, growth, illimitable development. You can no more crib, cabin, and confine the growth of this proud, progressive, and ambitious people within the limits of any traditional policy than you could dam up the waters of the Hudson or the Mississippi. [Applause and cheers.] We have been but faintly appreciating that fact within the last twelve months. For over a century the ideal of our country was one of political isolation; we had felt that it was our peculiar privilege to be disentangled from the affairs of the greater world beyond, and we felt that our peculiar safety lay in that policy of isolation. But within a twelvemonth the thunder of Dewey's guns has awakened our people from that which was a true policy in our infancy, but is and cannot be a continuing policy in this the hour of our strength. [Applause and cheers.]

We feel that the time has come for our country to take another move onward, and we are not prepared to fetter the present by the past. No nation can live to itself any more than an individual. As the individual constantly outgrows past conditions, so inevitably a nation, the aggregate of individuals, must outgrow all past conditions and policies and face the future with new ideals, new aspirations, and new spheres of usefulness. [Applause.]

I am not unaware that against this policy has been invoked the sacred name of tradition. But let me say that blind adherence to tradition is not the highest statesmanship, but is an intellectual slavery not worthy of any great and progressive people. [Applause and cries of "Right!" "Right!"] I yield to no one in my profound respect and admiration for the fathers of the Republic,—God knows that no nation ever had wiser men or nobler founders,—but I cannot believe that the Almighty intended that wisdom should die with one race, one man, one generation, one century, or even one epoch. [Applause.] Least of all should Americans doubt that "increasing purpose" of the ages, or question that the minds of men are widened with the "process of the suns." The poet of democracy taught the truth, which we should remember and respect, that

"New nations teach new duties, time makes ancient good uncouth;
They must upward still and onward who would keep abreast of truth." [Applause.]

I remember last spring (you will pardon the personal allusion) that I had the honor of speaking in New York at a public dinner, and it was on the very night that the foundations of the deep, in more senses than one, were shaken by the explosion of the "Maine" in the harbor of Havana. Speaking of the powers of the chief magistrate of this great American democracy, I ventured this thought, that the "President of the United States by the stroke of his pen could shake the equilibrium of the world" [applause]; and it is true that that which was said in a spirit of prophecy, or rather, I should say, spoken as a possibility, has become an actual fact. The President of the United States, modest as he is, conservative in his views, generous and noble in all the best ideals of American statesmanship, is yet unconsciously revising the map of the world. Driven as were the great fathers of the Republic by impulses that he but imperfectly appreciated or understood, he has shaken with the stroke of his pen the equipoise of nations and the equilibrium of their political power. [Applause.]

Think for but one moment of what we were only six months ago. I remember walking along the boardwalk in Atlantic City

last spring, when every little streak of smoke on the eastern horizon raised in many timid people a thrill of apprehension. Many doubted whether this country, that, in obedience to the traditions of the Republic, had played so modest a part in the affairs of the world, could possibly compete with a naval power as old and established as that of Spain. We lost a little of this diffidence on that Sunday morning when the wires flashed the glorious message that Dewey, with a swiftness and rapidity that would have done credit to Lord Nelson,—nay, need suffer little by comparison with anything that Nelson ever did,—had destroyed the Spanish fleet, and had taken possession of a great empire at the very antipodes of our country. [Great applause.]

Even then there was still some apprehension. The merchants of New York were still fearful that Cervera's fleet might destroy New York; and yet, swiftly following that victory at Manila, came that other victory at Santiago, that showed that the flag of our country was still there, and that American gunners need not yield in skill or valor to the gunners of any navy in the world. [Applause.]

And then, as though that were not enough glory for one year, we had a citizens' army, sneered at by foreign military officers, and by some fresh newspaper critics—as all newspaper critics know more than the commanding general;—I say we had a citizens' army fighting against a superior force of trained soldiers, fighting under the heat of a tropic sun, fighting in miasmatic swamps against an army that was strongly entrenched, and yet winning a victory which confers lasting glory upon American arms. [Applause.]

From that day to this America has become a world power. I venture little by the assertion that while a short six months ago we were merely a republic, an isolated republic, to-day, in the best and noblest sense of the term, we are an empire, with a dominion so great that the sun does not set upon it, and with a possibility so great that the shadow of America to-day envelopes the whole globe. [Applause.]

Those of you who have seen the representations of Richard Wagner of the old Teutonic legend of the *Nibelungen Lied*

will remember, in the first act of "Siegfried," how young Siegfried, the lusty youth of the forest, unconscious at the time of his strength, takes the broken fragments of the sword left by his father and forges them in a fiery furnace, and then wields it aloft as the magic sword that would conquer the world. I do not think it requires any flight of the imagination, or that it is any figure of rhetoric, for us to say that this young Giant of the West, this young Siegfried of the Nations, has forged the magic sword of the World's supremacy at the flaming forge of war, and with the same joyous "Ha! Ha!" of Siegfried is to-day exulting in his new-found strength.

The possibilities of this young Giant of the West in the coming centuries cannot even be faintly grasped or imagined. [Applause.] What mind is there here, no matter how imaginative, or how noble the sweep of its fancy, that can grasp the future of this country a century hence? It is as impossible to us as it was to the ragged Continental in the trenches of Valley Forge to picture the glories of the Republic in the coming century. We know that our country is destined to be a dominating power of the world. We know that, situated midway between the Orient and the Occident, it is to be the great, throbbing centre of the world. We know that the future financial pulse will not be Threadneedle, but Wall Street; that the power that shall chiefly influence the world will not be that which now speaks from Westminster Hall, but that which will issue its fiat from the Capitol at Washington. [Applause.]

Even as upon the dominions of England the sun never sets, so to-night, while the stars are shining down upon the streets of Philadelphia, the sun is flooding the harbor of Manila, and illumining the flag of our country that floats at the masthead of the Olympia. [Applause.] Let us only hope that the glory of our country, the real lasting glory of our country, and by that I mean its true part in the development of humanity, may be as lasting as the sun which now shines down upon her flag, and that the influence of our country for good upon future generations may be as ceaseless as the flow of the Mississippi to the sea. [Great applause and cheers.]

Annual Celebration
of
Evacuation Day,
Pennypacker's Mills,
June 17, 1899.

Committee on Celebration of Evacuation Day,

1899.

FRANCIS VON ALBADÉ CABEEN, *Chairman.*

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EVACUATION DAY CELEBRATION,

1899.

Two hundred Sons of the Revolution and their invited guests from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania assembled at the Reading Railway Terminal, Philadelphia, on Saturday morning, June 17, to make their seventh historical pilgrimage commemorative of the evacuation of Philadelphia and the simultaneous movement of the American Army from Valley Forge, June 18, 1778, in pursuit of the retreating British Army.

A special train was taken, and under charge of Mr. Francis von Albadé Cabeen and his Committee of Arrangements, the participants were conveyed through the Schuylkill Valley to Perkiomen Junction, and thence along the picturesque Perkiomen Creek to Schwenksville, where, with colors flying and preceded by the Spring City Band, they marched to the site of the camp of the American Army at Pennypacker's Mills. It was here that Washington and his army, after the Battle of Brandywine and his manœuvres in the Chester Valley, rested for three days, and it was here that the attack on Germantown was planned, and after the repulse the army reoccupied its old camp.

In the shady grove close by head-quarters the pilgrims were called together by Mr. Cabeen, and the Rev. G. Woolsey Hodge, M.A., Chaplain of the Society, offered the invocation, and Hon. Samuel Whitaker Pennypacker, LL.D., a descendant of the patriotic owner of the mills, made the historical address which follows. Mr. Cabeen also read an interesting paper prepared by Mr. Edwin F. Smith, Engineer of the Schuylkill Navigation Canal, giving a history of the military bridge built by General Sullivan across the Schuylkill River near Valley Forge, the foundations of which were only removed when the Schuylkill

Navigation Company constructed their waterway. The approaches to the bridge on both banks of the river are indicated by stone markers.

On motion of Mr. Richard DeCharms Barclay, a vote of thanks to Judge Pennypacker for his interesting address, and one by Mr. Edward Shippen to Chairman Cabeen and his Committee for their admirable arrangements, received the hearty approval of all present.

After a bountiful luncheon had been partaken of, the site of the camp-ground and the ancestral stone house occupied by Washington as his head-quarters were visited. At two o'clock the pilgrims proceeded to Perkiomen Junction, where they embarked on the steamboats "Atlantic" and "Golden Eagle" and returned to Philadelphia, passing *en route* many interesting historical sites and locations, and through the locks of the old-time canal, the difficulties of travel "without an experienced navigator or proper directions . . . occasioned by points, rocks and bars," being set forth in a little volume published in 1827, entitled "Schuylkill Canal Navigator." A reprint of the "Navigator" and a valuable map prepared for the occasion by Mr. Edwin F. Smith, showing all places of historic interest, was presented to the participants as a souvenir of the trip. Fairmount Dam was reached about six o'clock, and one of the most successful celebrations of an important event in the War for American Independence was brought to a close.

ADDRESS
OF
THE HONORABLE SAMUEL W. PENNYPACKER.

PENNYPACKER'S MILLS, PA.,

June 17, 1899.

GENTLEMEN OF THE PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY OF SONS OF THE
REVOLUTION:

The celebration of to-day is of more than ordinary moment in one respect at least, and it marks an epoch. It was no unusual thing in the early days of the Province for men of the Pennsylvania-German race to find their way to the city of Philadelphia, and there, like the Wisters, the Shoemakers, and the Rittenhouses, to participate in the commercial, political, and social importance of the metropolis, but I believe that this is the first time that an organization, which may be said properly to represent the wealth, the culture, and the gentility of the city, has ever, at its own suggestion, and of its own volition, come to one of the shrines of the Pennsylvania-Dutch.

Along yonder stream, with its purling waters and its liquid Indian name, the men of that race founded their homes, and here have they sown their corn and listened to the murmur of their mills. A few miles to the north of us, in Berks County, lived the Keims; a few miles in this direction, on the other side of the stream, was that patriarch, Muhlenberg, who may be said to have founded the Lutheran Church in America. A few miles to the south of us David Rittenhouse erected the first astronomical observatory in America, and first observed the transit of Venus, and made his calculations from it. Around and about you the people bearing the names of Hiester, Hartranft, Hillegas, Dotterer, Antes, and Pennypacker, established themselves along the banks of the Perkiomen.

It is a little difficult at this time, looking at things as you see them, to understand the importance which existed in the colonial days in connection with this locality. What Chicago has been in the recollection of the youngest of you, what Pittsburg was at the beginning of the century, these mills were in the early days of the Province. That is, they were the terminus of a line of transportation. The Skippack Road, which is again coming to be known, was laid out in 1713, by Hendrick Pannebecker, and its end was right at the point which you see there.

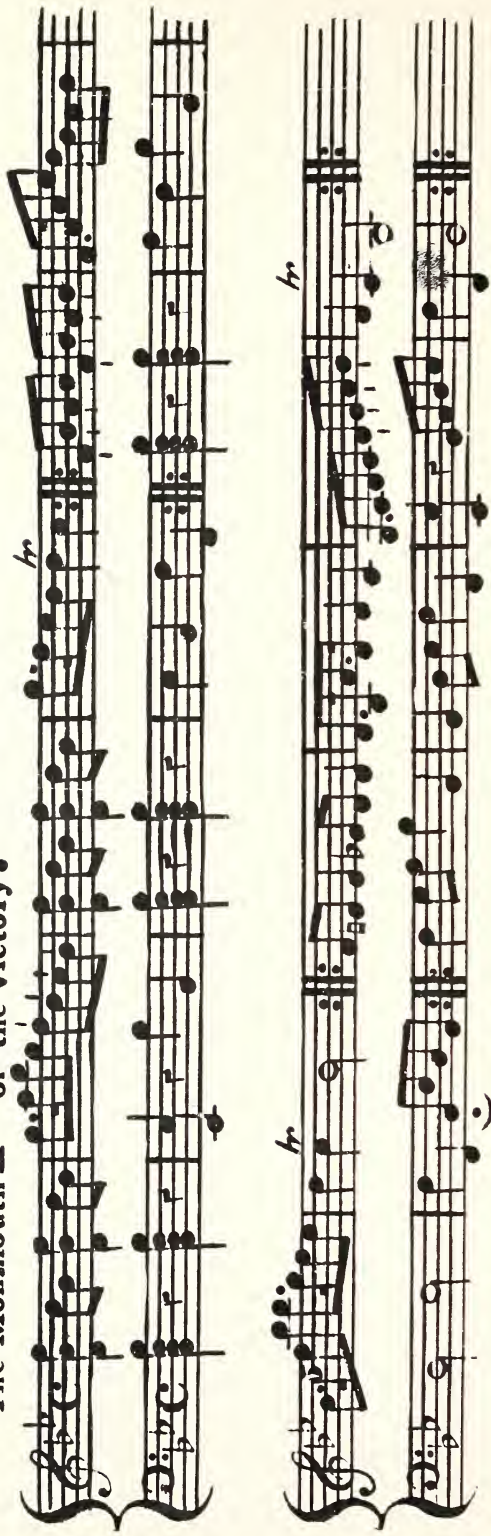
The campaign of the Revolutionary Army of 1777 was one made in defense of the city of Philadelphia, and the object of Howe, in the campaign he then waged, was the capture of that city. Now here in this camp, and with the aid of the map which has been furnished to you this morning by your capable committee, you may well be able to understand that campaign. In August, 1777, General Howe landed at the head of the Elk River, and General Washington marched over into Chester County in order to confront him. The Battle of Brandywine was fought on the eleventh of September, and the Americans were defeated. Washington then retreated to this side of the Schuylkill, but he was not willing to give it up so easily, and again he crossed the Schuylkill into Chester County, and the armies met at the Warren Tavern. That is one of those battles, and I may call it a battle, which has to some extent dropped out of our history, and it would be well upon some occasion for this Society of the Sons of the Revolution to make one of their pilgrimages there in order to revive its recollections. The armies met, but because of a rain were separated, though twelve men in the American army were killed upon that occasion. That happened upon the sixteenth of September. Then Washington crossed again at Parker's Ford, above you, the intention being to guard the fords of the River Schuylkill stretched along in front of you. Howe went up upon the other side of the Schuylkill, as though his purpose were to make an attack upon the town of Reading, and capture supplies there located. At that time Washington lay with his army at the mouth of the Perkiomen, his troops being encamped upon both sides at the

mouth of that stream, and from there he sent General Wayne over to Paoli, where that brave general was surprised and defeated upon the twentieth. Now when Howe marched up upon the other side of the river, apparently intent upon the purpose I have expressed to you, Washington, in order to prevent it, went up upon this side as far as Potts Grove, to the northwest of us ; then Howe slipped across the river below, at Fatland Ford and Gordon Ford, and marched in and captured the city. Just at the time when Lord Cornwallis and the Hessians entered, with trumpets sounding and drums beating, into the city in which they were to live in enjoyment through the winter, upon that same day of September 26, a cold, rough, windy day, in the morning, General Washington and the Continental Army, consisting of eight thousand Continentals and two thousand militia, came into camp here, and the tents of the soldiers were stretched along upon the high ground on both sides of the creek. So that you are in fact celebrating the evacuation of Philadelphia, upon the anniversary of its occupation, almost to the minute. You can well understand the object of Washington in coming across from Potts Grove to this point. His purpose was to reach the head of the Skippack Road, and from there to make an effort to attack the British in their positions below. As I have said, he reached here on the 26th of September. On the next day, which was upon Saturday, he was reinforced by one thousand men under General Smallwood, who came from Maryland. On the next day, Sunday, the 28th, a council of war was held in the house upon the brow of yonder hill, attended by five major-generals and ten brigadier-generals, who met together to determine about the situation, and it was concluded that it would be wise to approach nearer the enemy, and as occasion arose to deliver them battle. The determination, therefore, which led to the Battle of Germantown was reached at this point. Upon the same day, Sunday, news came to the army of the victory of Gates over Burgoyne in the North, and the men were drawn up in line, I am told, in the valley just above us, and there, as the order shows, a volley of thirteen guns was fired, and in addition to that each man was given a gill of rum. On the next

day the army marched down yonder road, and the Battle of Germantown occurred on the 4th of October. I shall not attempt to go into any of the details of that contest. They are too well known. The result was a defeat, or at least a check, and that same night the army came back to its old camp here, bringing with it its dead, so far as they could be borne, and its wounded, and many of them are buried in the church-yards of the neighborhood, particularly at what is known as Keeley's Church, on the high ground on the other side of the Perkiomen. From here were written, by General Washington and by all the generals in his army, their reports of the Battle of Germantown. While here a little incident occurred which I may narrate, because I see that only within a few weeks the historian, Mr. Washington L. Ford, has told it again, and attributed the event to the camp at Valley Forge. Within the army a little dog, a stray dog, was discovered, and upon making an examination of him they found around his neck a collar, and on the collar was inscribed the name of Sir William Howe. Washington very politely sent the dog back, with his compliments, to its owner. While here, Sullivan asked for a court-martial. A man named John Fardon, who had been arrested as a deserter, was condemned to be hanged. On the 8th of October, or possibly on the 9th, the army went off in the direction towards Kulpsville, and these mills, lifted into an enduring fame, were abandoned for the time to their owners, and left to pursue their peaceful work of grinding grist and fulling cloth.

I said to you that the road was laid out in 1713 by Hendrick Pannebecker. He was my own ancestor in the sixth generation. His son Peter came here in 1747, and Peter Pennypacker's Mills were marked upon every one of the maps of Pennsylvania in the colonial era, and the newspapers of the period show the advertisements of men who describe themselves as living so many miles from Peter Pennypacker's Mills. At the time of the Revolution they were owned by his son Samuel, and the ground upon which Schwenksville has since been erected was owned by his son William. I shall not detain you any longer with any reference to him. It is enough to say that he belonged

The Monmouth — or the Victory •



**Hands across & back again — lead down the middle up again & cast
off — right & left — Ballance & turn your partner — Ditto Ditto —**

DANCE AT THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

to a family—and I may be pardoned, perhaps, for saying it upon this occasion—which, in the War of the Rebellion, contributed to the army two major-generals, an adjutant-general, four colonels, twenty-one other commissioned officers, and one hundred and fifteen sergeants, corporals, and privates, making altogether one hundred and forty-five men, believed to be, so far as the records are known, the most important contribution made by any single family in America to that war.

On the occasion of our last meeting at Valley Forge a year ago, it gave great pleasure to the assembled Sons of the Revolution to hear for the first time one of the dances with which the British Army amused itself during its occupation of Philadelphia, and it occurred to me that perhaps this audience also would like to hear upon this occasion another of those dances. I call upon the band to play the tune of "Monmouth."

Unlike Valley Forge, around whose huts linger only the memories of pain and suffering, about this camp we hear the sounds of the music of poetry, and we sniff distinctively the odor of rum. While the army was here there were two poems written in camp. Colonel John Parke, who held a prominent position in the army, after the war collected his poems together, and they were printed in Philadelphia in 1787. Among them he includes an elegy upon Sir William Howe, which was written while the army was here; and along with the army also was Lieutenant James MacMichael, who kept a very interesting journal, and he also had a taste for verse, and the first thing he did when he got to this camp was to sit down and put his thoughts into rhyme. Since that production is very brief, I will take the liberty of reading it to you: "September 26th, we left Potts Grove at 9 A.M., for Pennypacker's Mills, where we encamped.

"Just when we came into our camp an enemy did appear,
They were on an adjacent hill, which to us was quite near;
They traversed all the hill about as though we were their foes,
And seemed quite uneasy the secret to disclose.

But we with mirth and jollity did seat ourselves to rest
 Upon the hill right opposite, though they seemed quite distressed.
 Then, taking Carnaghan's canteen, which had in it some rum,
 We took to us a little draught, my rhyme to end did come."

And you notice that the order of Washington, after he had arrived here, provided that a gill of rum should be supplied to each man. If you choose to look for it, you will find in Longfellow's "Poems of Places" a beautiful poem entitled "By the Perkiomen," which describes the events of this encampment, and more than that, and to me it is a very recent discovery, in the year 1823 James MacHenry published, in the city of New York, a poem which was one of the earliest of the American epics, a tale of the Revolutionary War, the scenes of which are all laid at this encampment.

Theodore Winthrop, one of the most noted American novelists, who met early death at the Battle of Big Bethel, in the very beginning of the War of the Rebellion, introduces into one of his novels, "Edwin Brothertoft," a lively and entertaining ballad, which I now propose, with your permission, to read to you :

" 'T was night, rain poured ; when British blades,
 In number twelve or more,
 As they sat tippling apple-jack,
 Heard some one at the door.

" ' Arise ! ' he cried,—'t was Skerrett spoke, —
 ' And trudge, or will or nill,
 Twelve miles to General Washington,
 At Pennypacker's Mill.'

" Deep in their pots were they, these blades ;
 One sprawling on the floor,
 One hiccoughing, ' The King, his health,'
 And all gone half seas o'er.

" ' O what a sight ! '—'t was Skerrett spoke, —
 ' For General Washington :
 A lot of British prisoners
 Drunk, every mother's son.'

- "And apple-jack, that tippie base,
 Why did these heroes drain?
 O, where were nobler taps that night,—
 Port, sherry, and champagne?
- "‘Arise!’ he cried,—’t was Skerrett spoke,—
 ‘And trudge, or will or nill,
 Twelve miles to General Washington,
 At Pennypacker’s Mill.’
- "So, up they got, or will or nill,
 Each noble British son,
 And on they went, by Skerrett led,
 To General Washington.
- "It rained. The red coats on their backs
 Their skins did purple, blue;
 The powder on their heads grew paste;
 Each toe its boot wore through.
- "Their lace was soaked, their feathers, too,
 Hung down like chickens’ tails;
 Down hung their heads, while every knave
 His luckless fate bewails.
- "‘Who brought them in,’ said Washington,
 ‘Through such an awful rain?’
 Then Skerrett answered to the call
 And said, ‘I don’t complain.
- "‘I don’t complain, that through the rain
 I brought these roysterers high;
 I only say, though very wet,
 I never was more dry.
- "‘Nor port nor sherry had these lords,
 Lord knows the reason why,
 And not a drop of apple-jack
 They left for us to try.’

“ ‘Skerrett, my lad,’ said Washington,
 ‘ It pleases me to say,
That thou hast well shut in these blades,
 And dry thou shalt not stay.

“ ‘Skerrett, my lad, thou art a trump,
 The ace of all the pack ;
Come into Pennypacker’s Mill,
 And share my apple-jack.’ ”

And now I have only to say, in conclusion, that it remains to be seen whether you, the descendants of the men who fought in that Revolutionary struggle, are more inclined to the fare which was given to the soldiers on the bleak hills of Valley Forge, or to that which it is suggested would be more appropriate at the camp of Pennypacker’s Mills.



